

## Kohl's party heads for victory in state

BONN (R) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats were headed for victory in a key state election in Lower Saxony on Sunday, according to initial projections by West German television. The Second Channel (ZDF) said the Christian Democrats had gained around 45 per cent of the vote and the liberal Free Democrats (FDP) around six per cent, sufficient for formation of a centre-right coalition in the northern state. ZDF's computer prediction of the final outcome gave the opposition Social Democrats (SPD) around 42 per cent of the vote and the radical Greens 6.5 per cent. The other main channel, ARD, gave the Christian Democrats (CDU) 44.4 per cent, the SPD 42, the Greens 6.9 and the FDP 6.2. Early television projections, based on results from selected districts, have proved highly reliable in past West German elections. The last state poll in Lower Saxony in 1982 brought the CDU 50.7 per cent of the vote, the SPD 36.5, the Greens 6.5 and the FDP 5.9.

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## Municipal amendments drafted

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the Environment has drafted an amendment to the Municipal Law to change existing provisions for elections for municipal councils, regularise municipal boundaries of Amman Municipality to be compatible with the Greater Amman plan and include neighbouring municipalities in the council of the capital. In effect, it would mean a new Municipality of Greater Amman. Half of the members of the new council will be elected by the people and the other half will be nominated by the cabinet, according to the drafted amendment. The amendment also calls for the dissolving the neighbouring municipalities which will join the new Greater Amman Municipal Council with their movable and immovable assets.

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## Conference to study impact of Gulf war

AMMAN (J.T.) — "The Gulf war and its security and socio-political dimensions" is the title of a conference due to convene on Monday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent. The two-day conference is being organised jointly by the Strategic Studies Centre at the University of Jordan and the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

## Mubarak receives Gorbachev's message

CAIRO (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on Sunday during a meeting with the Soviet ambassador to Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said. Ambassador Alexander Belogonov conveyed the message, the contents of which were not revealed, during a meeting on the occasion of his scheduled transfer from Cairo next week. MENA said Mr. Belogonov said the purpose of the meeting was to convey to Mr. Mubarak at the end of his stay "appreciation of Egyptian hospitality, and of its constructive stand," MENA reported.

## Israeli cost of living rises by 1.6%

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's consumer price index rose by 1.6 per cent in May, reflecting a continued stabilisation of Israel's inflation, the central bureau of statistics announced Sunday. The inflation figure measured the rise in the average price during May of a "basket" of goods and services purchased by Israeli consumers, compared with the price level in April. May's increase was caused mainly by a rise in food prices, the statistics bureau said.

## Mubarak meets Italian minister

CAIRO (AP) — Italian Interior Minister Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, here on a four-day official visit, held talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Sunday for talks on international terrorism. Mr. Scalfaro told the Middle East News Agency that he discussed with Mr. Mubarak bilateral efforts to combat international terrorism. "President Mubarak reaffirmed that cooperation among nations is the surest protection against terrorism," MENA quoted Mr. Scalfaro as saying. Egypt and Italy agreed Saturday, in a meeting between Mr. Scalfaro and his Egyptian counterpart Zaki Badr, to consolidate security cooperation in all fields of international crime control.

## Mexico beats Bulgaria 2-0

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexico beat Bulgaria 2-0 (halftime 1-0) in the World Cup second-round match at the Aztec Stadium Sunday. Manuel Negrete scored in the 35th minute to give Mexico a 1-0 lead over Bulgaria and Raul Servin scored in the 62nd minute to put Mexico 2-0 ahead. Mexico plays either West Germany or Morocco in the quarterfinals in Monterrey on June 21.

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# July Arab summit reportedly postponed

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency despatches

AMMAN — The Arab League has decided to postpone a summit conference of Arab heads of state scheduled to be held in early July pending the outcome of Jordan's efforts to reconcile Syria and Iraq, and French News Agency (AFP) reported Sunday.

The agency, quoting Arab diplomatic sources, said League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi has returned to his headquarters in Tunis after an Arab tour during which he held talks with Arab leaders on the proposed summit. AFP said Mr. Klibi, who was trying to arrange a meeting of Arab foreign ministers later this month to pave the way for the proposed summit early next month, has now advised the ministers of the League's decision to cancel the preparatory talks.

A meeting scheduled to be held last Friday between the foreign ministers of Syria and Iraq to explore reconciliation and a possible summit between their heads of state was postponed pending further preparation. The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the

United States during which he held talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials and underwent medical check-ups. During his stay in Britain the King is expected to hold talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The Jordanian sources quoted by AFP on Sunday ruled out any shuttle missions by the King between Syria and Iraq to push for a meeting between Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz of Iraq and his Syrian counterpart Farouq Shara'a. Setting a date for an Aziz-Shara'a meeting did not require any mediation by the King, the sources told AFP.

The sources said they believed the scheduled Friday meeting was called off because of "recent unfriendly declarations by Syrian and Iraqi officials" and "new sensitivities provoked by these declarations."

Iraq was concerned with setting a specified agenda for the Aziz-Shara'a meeting while Syria insisted that the talks of the foreign ministers should be within the broader context of general efforts towards Arab solidarity, the sources were quoted as saying by AFP.

## S. Africa blames ANC for blast that killed 3 and wounded 69

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — The government said on Sunday it suspected the African National Congress (ANC) of carrying out a car bombing outside a Durban hotel that killed three women and injured 69 people.

"This falls in line with the ANC's adopted policy of hitting soft targets," said Leon Meillet, a government spokesman, at a news conference in Pretoria.

But in Lusaka, the ANC, the main guerrilla organisation fighting white domination in South Africa, said it had no comment on the bomb explosion.

Asked whether any comments could be expected later, ANC spokesman Tom Sebeina said: "I have my doubts," but he suggested that journalists check again on Monday.

The ANC, which is banned in South Africa and has its headquarters in Lusaka, has called for a nationwide strike on Monday to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising which set the pattern for the current unrest.

The bomb, which a spokesman said contained 25 to 50 kilograms of explosives, went off Saturday night in a stolen car parked in front of a restaurant at the Parade Hotel on Durban's main

boulevard.

"The South African government condemned the explosion and officials announced that seven more blacks had died in new unrest."

The information bureau, sole source of official information on unrest, said two whites and an Indian died in the blast at a seafood hotel, 15 people were critically wounded and 54 others were hurt.

Seven blacks died in the latest day of the violence that has claimed over 1,600 lives in the last 28 months, the bureau said Sunday. This brings to 19 the death toll since Pretoria clamped a state of emergency on the riot-torn country on Thursday.

Authoritative government sources quoted by Reuters say a broad alliance of opposition groups, including the ANC, the United Democratic Front and the black consciousness movements, had planned to make the period around June 16 the start of the final showdown with the government.

In addition to sabotage and guerrilla attacks, mass marches were planned on major urban centres, including the Union Buildings — the seat of the country's administration — in Pretoria.

If the security forces broke up

the marches, set for Tuesday, blacks taking part were supposed to scatter and cause havoc in white suburbs, leading inevitably to racial warfare as white homeowners opened fire on the demonstrators, the sources told Reuters.

Pamphlets telling residents of the plans had been found in black townships near Pretoria, they said. Reports, an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, quoted official sources as saying that opposition movements had planned uprising and arson in every city and town in the land.

Blacks were to gather at schools and sports fields before attacking government buildings and white residential areas, it was reported.

Church and government leaders worldwide added their voices Sunday to street demonstrators in denouncing apartheid and the state of emergency imposed in South Africa.

Pope John Paul II, disturbed by the mounting death toll in racial unrest in South Africa, decried discrimination and prayed for those seeking justice.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe also condemned apartheid but called for violence instead of prayers (See story below).

## Mugabe proposes African force to topple Pretoria

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe called on Sunday for the establishment of an African defence force to topple South Africa's government.

Mr. Mugabe told 40,000 chanting supporters in Harare that the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) should no longer pass "pious resolutions" condemning Pretoria, which he accused of butchering the black majority.

Instead the OAU must urgently devise ways of arming South Africa's guerrilla movements and also set up a defence force to overthrow the government, he said.

Mr. Mugabe spoke at a rally marking the 10th anniversary of an uprising in Soweto against apartheid. Hundreds were killed as the protests spread nationwide from Johannesburg's black satellite city.

"I cannot see South Africa defeating an African force that is well armed. This is certainly the words I will take to the OAU summit in Addis Ababa next month," Mr. Mugabe declared to deafening applause.

He said he was launching a "solidarity fund" for South African blacks and asked each Zimbabwean to donate one dollar (57 U.S. cents) or more, adding he was personally contributing 2,000 dollars (\$1,140).

Mr. Mugabe denounced U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for refusing to impose sanctions against Pretoria and urged them not to "value their dividends and profits" above the freedom of South Africa.

Britain and the United States are among the largest foreign investors in South Africa.

Zimbabwean President Kenneth Kaunda has put the Zimbabwean army on alert to counter what he said was a South African plan to launch a massive attack on his country.

He said nine South Africans were being held following a raid last month on an alleged guerrilla base near Lusaka.

One of the South Africans had admitted planning to blow up bridges in preparation for the attack, and two had fed classified information on Zambia's copper mining industry into a computer and were planning to take the data back to South Africa, he added.

"The plan of the South African regime is to attack Zambia massively," Mr. Kaunda told government officials and journalists in Chongwe, 50 kilometres east of Lusaka, on Saturday.

He announced a "partial military mobilisation," but gave few details.

## Regent, visiting Baqa'a, stresses need for official-citizen joint role

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Sunday stressed the need that all population centres in the Kingdom be included in national development plans.

The Crown Prince also emphasised the importance of securing a decent life on equal basis for all citizens.

Addressing Palestinian refugees during a visit he made to Baqa'a camp, the Crown Prince said that providing the minimum level of decent life "is bound to help citizens achieve their national aspirations and ambitions, top among which are the restoration of the Palestinian Arab identity and usurped rights of Palestinian people."

The Regent started his visit to the camp by a tour of a number of stores and markets where he inquired about the conditions of citizens in the camp and projects being carried out in the camp to



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, shakes hands with a resident of the Baqa'a refugee camp near Amman during a visit he paid to the camp on Sunday (Photo by Studio Firas)

provide free flow of drinking water and set up sewerage networks.

The Regent also visited the youth club of the camp.

The camp presidents accorded

the Regent a very warm welcome and were eager to take part in discussions with him.

In his meeting with the camp's

(Continued on page 2)

## Damascus-mediated truce takes hold in besieged Beirut camps

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A Syrian-mediated truce on Sunday appeared to have halted fighting between Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinians at three refugee camps in west Beirut, residents and militia sources said.

Palestinian sources told Reuters sporadic rocket and sniper fire still rang across the camps, but Shi'ite Amal militia sources said the situation was tranquil.

"It is very quiet now... we do not hear any shooting," a resident of the area near the Sabra, Shatilla and Bourj Al Barajneh camps said 18 hours after the truce was announced.

At noon, however, there was no sign that a start had been made to advance the accord worked out in Damascus on Tuesday by pro-Syrian Palestinians and Amal leader Nabih Berri.

Witnesses said Amal fighters still manned checkpoints around the camps and there was no indication that roads were being reopened.

Saturday's agreement called for the withdrawal of rival fighters

and creation of observer teams including militiamen and Syrian officials.

Up to 140 people died and some 800 were wounded in a month of fighting which began when Amal ringed the camps area to forestall a feared resurgence of Palestinian power in the city.

Representatives of Amal militia and the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF) met in Beirut and Damascus Sunday to arrange for a consolidation of the new truce.

An official announcement after the Beirut meeting said "three operations rooms" were set up in the camps under control of Syrian army observers to monitor the standstill.

The PNSF is an alliance of six pro-Syrian groups bent on ousting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. Amal, which is also backed by Syria, says it is fighting at the camps to prevent Mr. Arafat from rebuilding the Lebanese power base he lost in Israel's 1982 invasion.

ABU DHABI (R) — Lebanese President Amal Gemayel on Saturday began a five-nation Gulf tour which diplomatic sources said was aimed at boosting his image in the Arab World and securing economic support for his war-torn country.

From the United Arab Emirates (UAE) he will go on to Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and Qatar.

The sources said Mr. Gemayel, somewhat isolated since his refusal to ratify a Syrian-mediated peace accord signed in December by the main Christian and Muslim leaders, wanted to rally Arab support behind his leadership before an Arab summit conference.

They said Mr. Gemayel would also seek financial and economic support for his country from the Gulf states.

The Lebanese pound, once one of the strongest currencies in

the Arab World, has plunged to a series of record lows against the dollar in recent months after 11 years of crippling civil war.

Officials said only that Mr. Gemayel would have talks here with UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan on the situation in Lebanon and recent Arab developments.

The UAE semi-official daily Al Itihad expressed hope that Mr. Gemayel's visit and talks with Sheikh Zayed and other Gulf leaders would contribute to stopping the bloodshed in Lebanon.

"The Arab World's current dilemma was not caused by the Lebanese civil war, but the fighting has certainly complicated the Arab situation," the paper said in an editorial.

Salangist elections could alter course of Lebanon, page 2

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Salangist elections could alter course of Lebanon, page 2

## Qatar completes pullout from disputed Gulf reef

ABU DHABI (AP) — Qatar was reported on Sunday to have completed its military withdrawal from the disputed Fasht Al Dibal reef, after a 50-day seizure.

The newspaper Al Khaleej said the withdrawal of some 150 Qatari military personnel and equipment was supervised by a Saudi Arabian navy vessel, along with a Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) military committee.

It said that, shortly before the pullout, the Qataris demolished installations on the reef and removed construction equipment belonging to the Dutch company Bal-last Nedam.

meanwhile reported to have telephoned the ruler of Bahrain, Sheikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, and the ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, to express "deep satisfaction" over the results of his government's mediation bid.

The king expressed deep satisfaction over the results of the contacts that he and the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council had exerted to contain the differences between the two countries (Bahrain and Qatar)," the Saudi Press Agency reported.

The Qataris, it said, also scuttled Ballast Nedam's Sea Hawk tugboat, which they had seized along with the reef April 26.

Bahrain's losses on account of the seizure and demolitions were estimated at two million dinars (\$5.3 million), Al Khaleej quoted unidentified sources as saying.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was

## Israelis try to attack Arabs in court

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Dozens of relatives of a killed Israeli soldier on Sunday attempted to attack four Arabs accused in a military court of killing him.

Police threw a protective cordon around the defendants, Ibrahim Diadsa, 26, Walid Daka, 25, Ibrahim Abu Moch, 26, and Rus-bidi Abu Moch, 24. They pleaded innocent to charges they killed soldier Moshe Tamam last August.

About 40 of Tamam's relatives delayed the opening of the proceedings for an hour after they waved chairs and shouted "Who needs a trial. We are going to kill you."

Order was restored, but at the end of the session the family surged towards the dock where the Arabs sat manacled. As security staff protected the defendants, their Arab lawyers ran from the courtroom.

Anti-Arab parliamentarian Rabbi Meir Kahane attended the session. He placed placards outside the court calling for the death penalty for guerrillas who kill Israelis and the expulsion from Israel of relatives of the accused.

The defendants are accused of killing Tamam after they gave the hitch-hiking soldier a ride near the town of Netanya north of Tel Aviv.

Report said meanwhile that the Israeli occupation authorities had launched arrest, storming and security checking campaigns in Al Breij camp area in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Reports said that the Israeli army on Friday stormed dozens of houses in the camp and sealed off the area after an Israeli military vehicle was stoned on Friday.

Another report said the Israeli occupation authorities were planning to demolish Arab stores adjacent to Bab Al Amoud in occupied Jerusalem and dozens of houses owned by Arabs in Hai Al Mesrahah near Bab Al Amoud.

The report said that the Jerusalem municipality will shortly start implementation of a so-called "Bab Al Amoud project" which entails the setting up of a bus station and opening a road linking the two parts of occupied Jerusalem. The \$5 million project is financed by Zionist organisations in the U.S., the report said.

In another development, tension was running high in the villages of Sekhineh, Arrabah and Deir Hanna in occupied Palestine after the occupation authorities launched an intense campaign to destroy crops owned by Arabs in the area.

Reports said that the local councils in the three villages were putting up stiff resistance against an Israeli practice of using the agricultural lands in the three villages for military training.

The Israeli army has seized a total of 60,000 dunams in the area in the past five years to conduct military training there. Arabs are banned from entering these lands.

The English-language Jerusalem Post reported on Sunday that a group of unauthorised settlers who have been trying to move into Nablus squatted last Thursday in an empty structure overlooking the town.

The squatters disclosed their move Saturday night, taking reporters to the one-storey building and the three tents have put up nearby.

To avoid being detected by the army, settlers have used dirt paths to reach the site, although it is only 70 metres from the last building in Nablus.

Spokesmen for the squatters said they moved in after the occupation authorities refused them permission to spend Friday night, a Jewish religious occasion, at a tomb in Nablus.

The Jordan Times  
new telephone numbers:  
667171-6 and 670141-4



# Iranian helicopter missiles hit oil tanker north of Dubai

MANAMA, Bahrain (Agencies) — Iranian helicopter gunships have fired two missiles at the 38,860-ton Greek-owned tanker Koriana in the Gulf waters north of Dubai, Gulf-based Marine Salvage Executives reported Sunday.

In London, Lloyds Shipping Intelligence Unit confirmed the attack which, it reported, took place Saturday night, when the ship was in a position latitude 25.23 north and longitude 55.07 east.

The Koriana was hit on the starboard side, and one missile in the engine-room remained unexploded, according to Lloyds.

The vessel is operated by Lykardopulo and Co. Ltd., London. "The vessel is a deadship and has boiler problems," said the Lloyds report, monitored in Bahrain.

"All crewmen were not hurt and are still on board the ship, which is being towed by salvage tugboats to either Dubai or Sharjah for repair," said one maritime shipping company manager. "Judging by the location of the ship at the time of the attack, and according to radio signals

from the Koriana, we are convinced the raiding helicopters were Iranian."

The salvage executives, who monitor navigation along Gulf sea lanes, said the attack was an apparent retaliation by Iran for the Iraqi raid on the Liberian-flag steam tanker Medusa in the Gulf waters last Wednesday.

Iran and Iraq, locked in a border war since 1980, have been raiding commercial vessels in the Gulf waters.

The Iraqis two years ago defamed a 50-mile radius around Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal as rations and warned international shipping companies to keep their ships away or risk air and sea attacks.

The Iraqis so far have crippled scores of ships in the war zone, with an avowed aim of choking off

Iran's economy by blocking its oil exports.

The Tehran regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has accused Arab powers along the Gulf region of pro-Iraqi bias, threatening to render the Gulf shipping lanes insecure for all.

Iran has since been retaliating with air attacks on commercial ships well south of the war zone, often in international waters and sometimes in Arab territorial waters.

The 155,887-ton Medusa was raided by Iraqi Navy helicopters at a point south of Kharg. The tanker was "badly damaged by a huge blast" ignited by missile blasts in a bunker tank, the boiler and engine room. The wheel-house and accommodations quarters also were gutted by the blast, which kept raging until Friday night.

The Medusa was fully-laden with crude oil at the time of the attack, according to Bahrain-based maritime salvage officers.

"The tanker and its cargo have been saved in what was the biggest salvage operation in the Gulf waters in more than a year," said one salvage executive. "All crewmen

were unharmed."

The Medusa is part of a fleet of tankers chartered by Iran to move oil from the vulnerable Kharg to a makeshift terminal at Sirri Island, 560 kilometres southward.

The ship was believed to be towed by Iranian tugs to Sirri.

It was not known who would defuse the unexploded missile aboard the Koriana. One on board the Liberian-registered Aristotele S. Onassis, but in Iran's last confirmed Gulf war shipping attack on May 9, was defused by U.S. experts.

Two crew members were killed in the attack on the 125,465-ton Aristotele S. Onassis, just west of Abu Musa, which is only about 70 miles from the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf.

Since that attack, Iraq has crippled three Iranian-chartered oil shuttle tankers in the northern Gulf.

More than 40 merchant ships, mainly tankers, have been hit so far this year in the Iran-Iraq "tanker war," an extension of their nearly six-year-old ground conflict. A total of 46 were confirmed hit during the whole of 1981.

## Rajavi weeps over executed Iranians

BAGHDAD (AP) — Massoud Rajavi appeared again on Iraqi television Sunday weeping as he displayed names and pictures of Iranians he said were executed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini regime in Iran.

The leader of Iran's main opposition group, the People's Mujahadeen Resistance, spoke in Farsi during a daily programme in Iran's language on Iraqi television.

Iraqi TV programmes often are watched in western Iranian regions, close to the Iraqi border.

Mr. Rajavi, occasionally weeping, displayed a Farsi-language book with photographs of persons he said had been killed by Iranian authorities.

The footage was during a visit by Mr. Rajavi to Najaf, 150 kilometres south of Baghdad, home of the grave of Imam Ali, father of the Shi'ite Muslim sect and cousin of Prophet Mohammed.

Iran is predominantly Shi'ite and pilgrimage to Najaf and nearby Karbala, burial place of Imam Ali's son Hussein, is sacred to Shi'ites.

The state-run Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Thursday that Mr. Rajavi, during a visit to the grave of Imam Ali, called for the overthrow of Khomeini.

It also said Mr. Rajavi handed out a list of 12,000 names of Iranians killed by Khomeini's regime.

The book apparently carried the same list.

"Is there any protector to aid me? Is there any supporter to help me?" yelled Mr. Rajavi in Arabic as his wife, Maryam, co-leader of Mujahadeen, stood by him wiping his tears.

The couple knelt, placed the book on a marble platform inside the golden-domed Imam Ali Mosque in Najaf, and kissed it.

Mr. Rajavi was shown in the same programme on Thursday during a pilgrimage to Najaf. It was the first time he was projected by the Iraqi media since he was received at Baghdad airport by top government officials Saturday last week.

Mr. Rajavi arrived from France, where he lived in exile home five years. His departure from Paris was believed to be result of pressure by Iran on France, as the two countries were improving their relations.

Mujahadeen, who already have a radio station transmitting from Iraq, said in a statement issued in London last week that Mr. Rajavi's arrival in Iraq marked a "new stage" in the fight to overthrow Khomeini.

Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, told reporters in Paris last week that Baghdad would offer "facilities" to Mr. Rajavi and his guerrillas to step up military operations inside Iran "to overthrow the government that wants to overthrow us."

## Falangist Party elections could alter course of Lebanese war

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's main Christian political party votes for new officials Monday and observers say the results could help change the course of the civil war.

In secret ballot, "young hawks" or reformers in the Falange Party, allied to the Lebanese Forces militia, are expected to try to wrest power from older traditionalists loyal to national President Amin Gemayel.

After 11 years of factional conflict, relations between the communities are deadlocked. Some people believe a reformist victory, as well as "democratising" the party, could contribute to breaking the stalemate.

Gemayel family control of the party is strongly opposed by the vast majority of the party's younger members, most of whom also belong to the Lebanese Forces.

"The results could have important consequences for the Christian community's relations with the Muslims in Lebanon and with neighbouring Syria," a senior militia official added.

"If the youngsters win, it could mean new overtures towards Lebanon's Muslims but a more rigid stance towards Syria's role here," he said.

A 95-member electoral body

will choose a party president, vice-president, secretary-general and 12-member political bureau which helps formulate policy.

Behind the scenes, attempts are being made to resolve policy differences ahead of the election, but the fact that a secret ballot is being held at all is a sign of change in Falangist attitudes.

"This has already shaken the traditions of the party, whose rigid structure and undemocratic internal procedures have never been questioned since its formation in 1936," said one Falange political bureau member.

Many Falangists applauded the move and Gemayel's subsequent takeover of the militia, fearing the Syrian-backed pact would have given Syria more control over Lebanon and threatened the identity of the Christian community.

Opposition militias were enraged, saying the freeing of the accord blocked opposition hopes of getting more say in national government and ending what they regard as a Falangist stranglehold on power structures.

Estimates of the number of Christians and Muslims in Lebanon vary, but one private study in 1968 said there were just over one million Muslims and 937,000 Christians.

Pierre's only surviving son, would return to head the party after his term as national president ends in 1988.

It was Amin Gemayel who refused to endorse a Syrian-mediated pact signed by main Falangist and opposition militia leaders in Damascus last December to end the civil war.

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will choose a party president, vice-president, secretary-general and 12-member political bureau which helps formulate policy.

Behind the scenes, attempts are being made to resolve policy differences ahead of the election, but the fact that a secret ballot is being held at all is a sign of change in Falangist attitudes.

"This has already shaken the traditions of the party, whose rigid structure and undemocratic internal procedures have never been questioned since its formation in 1936," said one Falange political bureau member.

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Opposition militias were enraged, saying the freeing of the accord blocked opposition hopes of getting more say in national government and ending what they regard as a Falangist stranglehold on power structures.

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## Prayer books torn in growing anti-religious campaign in Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — A clash between religious and secular Jews intensified Sunday as vandals painted death threats and defaced town maps in suburban Tel Aviv.

The escalation followed a weekend of violence by secular and ultra-orthodox extremists. The dispute centres around the religious objections to a campaign of advertisements featuring models in revealing swim suits.

Ultra-orthodox Jews believe it is against religious law for women to show their bodies, and over the past six months vandals have destroyed or damaged more than 100 bus shelters on which the ads are posted.

The government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres debated the escalating tension Sunday, and issued a communique expressing "shock" at the latest developments. Peres called for dialogue between the sides and said legal measures would be taken to curb the extremists on both sides.

Last week secular extremists set fire to a synagogue to protest the bus shelter vandalism. The arson prompted an outcry from leaders of both Israel's secular majority and the religious community. They warned that Israel was heading for a culture war.

On Sunday, unidentified vandals painted the walls of the Petah Tikva town hall east of Tel Aviv with slogans reading "death to Dov Tavori," the mayor who has angered the orthodox by allowing movies to be screened on Friday nights. The vandals also defaced maps hanging on the town hall building.

Friday night is the eve of the Jewish Sabbath when religious law bans all commercial and entertainment activity.

In other violence, vandals broke into a synagogue in suburban Tel Aviv on Friday night, ripping to shreds prayer books, biblical scrolls and the black coats worn by religious seminarians.

Slogans painted in black on the walls of the building said "down with the religious" and "this is your last warning."

The graffiti was signed by a previously unknown group called "the association against blacks," referring to the black garb worn by the ultra-orthodox.

The students, who discovered the damage, described the attack as a "pogrom," the term used to describe violent assaults against Jews in Eastern Europe in previous centuries.

Tel Aviv's Chief Rabbi, Yed-

idya Frankel, told reporters: "If we don't stop this destruction, where will it lead us? This is hatred."

Also on Friday, Swastikas were painted in black on the walls of Tel Aviv's main synagogue, and several other symbols of the Nazi regime were painted on an apartment building in suburban Tel Aviv Saturday.

On Saturday night in the town of Yavneel in northern Israel, vandals broke into a school and tore religious books. Israel Radio reported.

Also on Saturday in the town of Rishon Letzion south east of Tel Aviv, vandals burned a bus shelter. And in Jerusalem, secular youths attacked a man carrying ultra-orthodox van and fistfights broke out. Police was called to the scene and took in some of the men for questioning.

Police detained five secular Jews after the incidents. They were released after their names were registered at a police station.

Police said several windows were smashed at a cinema on the edge of Jerusalem's ultra-religious Mea Shearim neighbourhood, the scene of recent riots by Jewish militants.

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## Accord paves way to Saudi receipt of AWACS

NEW YORK (R) — The United States and Saudi Arabia have concluded accords to allow the Saudis to take delivery later this month of the first of five AWACS planes.

The New York Times reported Sunday. The newspaper reported that administration officials said President Reagan would send Congress next week a written certification of five categories of accords with the Saudis.

It said the accords, reached in recent months, were intended to ensure that the highly sophisticated equipment and intelligence information gathered by the Airborne Warning and Control System planes would not fall into hostile hands and would not be used against Israel.

The newspaper quoted a State Department official as saying the agreements included:

— A detailed plan to protect the AWACS equipment and its technology.

— A Saudi pledge not to share the information with any other country, without the explicit consent of both countries.

— A Saudi pledge to operate the planes within Saudi Arabia and to use them for defence only.

— Agreement on ways to ensure fulfilment of the accords.

## Top Egyptian official in bribe case dies

CAIRO (R) — A top Egyptian government official died of a heart attack Sunday a day after appearing in court on corruption charges, his lawyers said.

Raga'a Al Hadi was one of 16 senior Egyptian officials charged with taking bribes from two West

German businessmen in connection with tenders to build a paper plant.

Hadi, first undersecretary in the Industry Ministry, was taken to hospital Saturday shortly after hearing that his plea for bail had been rejected by the State Sec-

urity Tribunal hearing the case, his lawyers said.

Ten defendants, including Hadi and West German Gietrich Tafel, have been in detention since February. Other defendants have been released on bail.

## TV & RADIO

# JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 771111

## PROGRAMME ONE

14:30	Koran
15:30	World Cup: Soviet Union vs. Belgium
16:30	Cartoons
17:30	Children programmes
18:30	Small Wonder
19:30	Local Series
20:30	Local programme
21:30	News in Arabic
22:30	Arabic series
23:30	Tomorrow's programme
24:30	Arabic film
25:30	News Summary in Arabic
26:30	Film continued

## PROGRAMME TWO

18:30	The village dans les nuages
19:30	La chanson aux chansons
20:30	Cinéma de l'aventure
21:30	News in French
22:30	Magazine Sportif
23:30	News in Hebrew
24:30	News in Arabic
25:30	Growing Pains
26:30	World Football Cup: Brazil vs. Poland — first half
27:30	World Cup Football: Second half
28:30	Black Tower

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW  
Tel: 774111-19

07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Pop Session
09:30	News Summary
10:00	Pop Session Contd.
10:30	News Summary
11:00	Pop Session
11:30	Over a Cup of Tea
12:00	Concert Hour
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Old Favorites
13:30	Discovering Music
14:00	Pop Session
14:30	News Summary
15:00	Sports Round-up
15:30	Music
16:00	Newsdesk
16:30	Deals with a Star
17:00	Evening Show
17:30	News Summary
18:00	Evening Show Contd.

22:00	News Summary
22:30	Evening Show Contd.
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Evening Show Contd.
24:00	Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00	Newsdesk
07:30	The Heat of the Day
08:00	World News
08:30	World News
09:00	World News
09:30	World News
10:00	World News
10:30	World News
11:00	World News
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VOICE OF AMERICA  
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 Hz

07:00	News
07:30	News
08:00	News
08:30	News
09:00	News
09:30	News
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## New university of science, technology to open with six faculties this year

IRBID — A university of science and technology, to be located at the permanent site of Yarmouk University near the northern town of Irbid, will open its doors to students of six faculties in the coming 1986-87 academic year, according to a spokesman for Yarmouk University.

The spokesman, Mr. Majid Ghanima, told the Jordan Times that the faculties of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, dentistry, public health and medical technology as well as agriculture will be housed at the permanent site, forming the nucleus of the new university, the establishment of which was announced Saturday.

Announcing the decision to

open the university, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad said up to 12,000 students will be accepted by these faculties which will train students in subjects required for helping to implement national development projects. A committee has been set up to decide on the most needed subjects from now and until the year 2,000, the minister said.

According to Mr. Ghanima, who is head of Yarmouk University's Public Relations Department, students of science and technology affiliated to the six faculties will be moving to the permanent site and will be housed in buildings originally set up for the engineering faculty. These buildings are large

enough to take students from the other faculties, at least for the present, with the exception of the faculty of agriculture for which a separate building is being constructed, Mr. Ghanima said.

Dr. Assad was quoted by Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper on Sunday as saying that both Yarmouk University and the University of Jordan have been approached by his ministry to make more seats available for children of Jordanian expatriates. Education of expatriates' children is among the major topics on the agenda of the second expatriates conference due to be held here in the coming month.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Decree endorses law on state land

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Sunday approving an amendment to a law governing the management of state land. Under the amendment, the government will be able to lease land for agricultural development purposes. Another decree approved an amendment to the law pertaining to charitable societies. The amendment explains the relationship between these societies and the Ministry of Social Development.

#### Hmoud meets Soviet labour delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and acting Labour Minister Marwan Al Hmoud Sunday met with a Soviet labour delegation currently visiting Jordan at the invitation of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions (GFJTU). The meeting was attended by the Labour Ministry's under-secretary, Dr. Saleh Al Khasawneh, and GFJTU Secretary General Sameer Qarqan.

#### Cabinet exempts Gazan crops from tax

AMMAN (J.T.) — The government has decided to exempt crops from the occupied Gaza Strip passing through or marketed in Jordan from any duty or tax for 1986 and 1987, according to a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper. It said that the decision was taken to enhance the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territory in general and crop producers in particular. Crops from the occupied territories are marketed in the East Bank and in Arab countries. These crops arrive in Jordan across the King Hussein and Prince Mohammad Bridges on the River Jordan.

#### Awqaf official leaves for U.S.

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs assistant under-secretary, Dr. Ahmad Helayel, left for the U.S. on Sunday upon an invitation from the United States Information Centre to take part in an international programme organised by the centre. Dr. Helayel's one-month visit includes a number of cultural and religious meetings in several American states.

#### 10 suffer food poisoning in Karak

KARAK (Petra) — Ten people from Karak were reported to be receiving treatment for food poisoning on Sunday at Karak Government Hospital. According to the hospital director, the patients had eaten locally-made yoghurt and he warned the public to take extra care when buying local food. He said that two of the victims have been treated and discharged and added that the condition of the others was generally good and that they were expected to be discharged on Monday.

#### Falcons to fly at Indonesian show

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Jordanian Falcons team will present the inaugural display at Indonesia's 1986 air show which is scheduled to be inaugurated by Indonesian President Suharto on June 22. A total of 205 companies from 19 countries will be taking part in the Indonesian show.

#### Karak builds agricultural roads

AMMAN (Petra) — The department of public works in Karak has announced that this year it will build a network of agricultural roads, extending six kilometres, at a cost of JD 135,000. According to the department's director, Mr. Mousa Faza'a, a part of the project has been completed and the remainder, together with a stretch leading to the Jubilee Forest, will be completed by the end of September. Mr. Faza'a also said designs have been prepared for improving existing agricultural roads in Karak Governorate at a cost of JD 265,000. He said that these roads are being used by eight villages in the governorate.

## Committee invites expatriates to second conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Expatriates taking part in the second expatriates' conference, due to open on July 14, will come from member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, North and South America and Australia, according to a committee preparing for the conference.

The committee has sent out invitations to 110 expatriates living in Saudi Arabia, 90 in Kuwait, 60 in Abu Dhabi, 30 in Dubai, 20 in Qatar, 15 in Bahrain, and eight in Oman, in addition to an unspecified number in America and Australia, according to a source at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development.

The source said that four working papers will be discussed by the conference and added that these papers will deal with political and economic matters, the labour market in the Arab World, in addition to the employment of non-Jordanian workers in the Kingdom.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan made a tour of Gulf states in April of this year to discuss the conditions of Jordanian expatriates working there and to discuss employment issues with Arab officials in those countries. Upon his return to Amman, he said at least 600 expatriates will be invited to the coming conference.

The conference's preparatory committee groups the under-secretaries of the Ministries of Labour, Interior, Information, Industry and Trade, Education and Higher Education, the director of the customs department, a representative of the Foreign Ministry, the presidents of the Amman chambers of industry and trade, the secretary general of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions, the vice president for public relations of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and the director of Al Hussein Youth City.

According to the Labour Ministry, the committee has been working with the Foreign Ministry and coordinating with Jordan's ambassadors in countries where expatriates live in order to prepare for the conference. The source said that expatriates employed in various sectors have been invited to attend the conference.

In Muscat, Oman, a committee representing Jordanian expatriates working in the country held a meeting to discuss subjects on the agenda of the Amman conference and prepared a working paper to be submitted to the conference, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.



REGENT VISITS BAQA'A: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, listens to residents of the Baqa'a refugee camp during a visit he paid to the camp on Sunday (Photo by Studio Firas)

## Alia: Emirates knew it had no clearance before landing permission denied

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A senior official from Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, said Sunday that Alia informed Emirates, the new airline owned by the government of Dubai, that their clearance to land in Jordan was suspended long before authorities here denied landing permission to Emirates' flight 901 last Sunday.

The flight, carrying more than 50 passengers, was told to turn back to Dubai when it requested landing permission at the Queen Alia International Airport. Emirates immediately suspended its flights to Jordan.

Mr. Akel Bultaji, Alia's marketing vice president, said Emirates was notified of the Alia decision on Thursday, four days before flight 901 was denied landing permission. He said that clearance for Emirates was suspended pending the ratification of a commercial agreement between the two airlines.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Bultaji said Emirates, which had applied to be the designated airline for the United Arab Emirates, made two violations of a March 29 agreement between the two airlines and these violations prompted the Alia decision.

A senior Alia official, who asked not to be named, told the Jordan Times recently that Emirates started operating before reaching an agreement with Alia on many important points.

Mr. Bultaji said that Jordan accepted Emirates as the designated airline for Dubai "on the condition that it would operate to Jordan pending necessary legal procedures" and that it was the establishment of a commercial cooperation agreement.

"Instead, they went ahead and appointed a general sales agent in violation of the agreement," Mr. Bultaji said.

Emirates appointed Azur Travel Agency as their general sales agent in the Kingdom.

Mr. Bultaji said that according to article 115 of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) law, "no foreign air carrier is to be represented in the Kingdom unless in accordance with a bilateral agreement or a licence from the CAA."

"The CAA should have received an application from Emirates with a request to appoint a

general sales agent," he said. "Then the CAA would turn to Alia, which makes the final decision." He said that according to existing laws, Alia reserves the right to be the agent in Jordan.

A delegation representing Emirates, headed by the airline's director general, returned to Dubai Sunday after spending five days here, during which they met with senior Alia executives.

#### Proposals

Mr. Bultaji said that following the negotiations, Alia presented a set of proposals on the accepted framework for commercial cooperation between the two airlines.

"Now, the ball is in their court," Mr. Bultaji said.

Sources close to Emirates said the airline's delegation which re-

turned to Dubai Sunday, will be discussing the Alia proposals with the Dubai Civil Aviation Department, which, in turn, will either respond to Alia or start further negotiations.

The sources said one of the proposals made by Alia was that Emirates reduce the frequency of its flights to Jordan from four to one flight a week. The sources said Emirates will reject this proposal.

Aviation circles here said that if no agreement was reached between the two airlines, Alia would have to suspend its flights to Dubai airport and perhaps replace them with flights to Sharjah airport in the UAE. Alia officials would not comment on this possibility.

Emirates launched its new route to Amman at the start of this month.

## Three drown in lakes, pools

By Ahmad Kreishan  
Al Ra'i

AMMAN — Three people have died after drowning in lakes and swimming pools in North Shuneh in the Jordan Valley and in the town of Samad in Irbid Governorate. In Samad, Bashir Ahmad Bdour, aged 10, drowned while taking a swim in the town's swimming pool. Teams from the Civil Defence Department's rescue unit in Irbid pulled out the corpse and took it to Princess Basma Hospital in Irbid.

In North Shuneh in the Jordan Valley, two youths, Mohammad Ahmad Yousef Al Meirat and Mohammad Mahmoud Al Meirat, both 16, drowned in the Wadi Al Arab Dam in North Shuneh. The Civil Defence Department's administration in North Shuneh took the two bodies to Ma'ath Ibn Jabal Hospital in the area.

In Qatraneh in the south of Jordan, a child, Khatam Odeh Ali, aged 4, died of poisoning after taking medicines which had been left lying around. She was taken to Karak Hospital.

## Jordan to attend railway union talks

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian delegation will leave for Paris today to attend the meetings of the International Union of Railways general assembly which will open Tuesday. The delegation comprises Jordan-Hijaz Railway director general, Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi, and Aqaba Railway Corporation Director General Mardi Qatameen.

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## Jordan, Indonesia open trade talks

Visiting economic delegation reviews trade exchange, bilateral exchange

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Sunday urged Indonesia to buy more Jordanian phosphates, phosphoric acid, fertilisers and ready-to-wear clothes, and expressed interest in launching Jordanian-Indonesian joint ventures in wood-work and vegetable oil industries.

Jordan's proposals were put to a visiting Indonesian trade and economic delegation led by Indonesian industry under secretary, Mr. Sotio Ardjanggi, who arrived here Saturday on a week-long visit to Jordan.

Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade Mohammad Saqqaf, who led Jordan's team to the talks with the Indonesian side, reviewed bilateral cooperation in economic and trade fields and ways to bolster them, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The agency also said that the two sides discussed the possibility of Indonesia making use of Jordanian free zones to set up joint industrial projects and to build warehouses for storing Indonesian goods which would later be shipped to neighbouring Arab states.

The two sides also discussed maritime transport between Jordan and Indonesia in implementation of an earlier agreement and also reviewed the range of Indonesian products sold to Jordan. These include textiles, garments, canned food, meat, plywood, sawn timber, glassware, sports goods, coffee, tea, spices and tyres.

Indonesia is one of the largest markets for Jordanian phosphates, and according to Petra it is expected to buy approximately half a million tonnes of Jordanian phosphates during 1986.

Indonesian delegation was later received by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher who is later expected to sign a protocol on Jordanian-Indonesian economic cooperation. The meetings were attended by Indonesian Ambassador to Jordan Zainal Yasin.

The talks between Jordanian and Indonesian officials are within the framework of a bilateral economic agreement signed by both countries, according to Dr. Saqqaf. He said that the talks are bound to contribute positively towards promoting bilateral cooperation.

## Delegates discuss working papers on road safety

By a Jordan Times  
Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A seminar on road safety and the application of traffic-related regulations continued its deliberations Sunday with delegates presenting a number of working papers on Jordan's experience in reducing traffic accidents.

In the first session, deputy director of the Public Security Department (PSD) for traffic affairs, Brigadier Ahmad Abu Sa'ud presented a working paper in which he detailed the types of road accidents and the PSD's role in promoting traffic awareness.

In his paper, Brig. Abu Sa'ud recommended the formation of a higher council to be responsible for general safety on the roads. The proposed higher council would have binding legislative authority to take effective measures to improve road safety, the paper said. It also stressed that the PSD should play a major role in forming the council since the department is aware of the traffic problems in the Kingdom. The PSD is capable of solving many of the problems as it has access to information and data on the issue, the paper said.

It also recommended the introduction of a number of amendments to traffic laws and regulations with view to helping executive departments implement their jobs.

The paper also called for introducing an amendment to the traffic law whereby the PSD would be given greater authority to impose unworthy vehicles.

During the second session, participants in the seminar heard a working paper on driver training which was presented by Mr. Hisham Asfour from the Royal Automobile Club (RAC).

Mr. Asfour pointed out the need for dividing driving training schools into certain categories and the importance of trainers' capabilities. Mr. Asfour also called for raising the standard of driving tests and also suggested increasing the hours of practical training for learner drivers.

In a paper presented by the London-based organisation for research, transport and planning, traffic regulations and laws as well as the rules applied in Jordan were highlighted.

## Camera captures artists in their own environment

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Photographs can be true works of art. When, however, they are works of art about artists creating their own works of art, the combination is not only often aesthetically very pleasing but also deeply interesting. The work of the German photographer, Erika Kiff, now on show at the Goethe Institute until June 24, is just such a combination and her 32 black and white photographs of German artists at work in their studios are revealing, beautifully-made and fascinating.

Each clear, well-composed photograph is full of detail that tells us much about the artist, his style of work and the method of execution. There's the late Joseph Beuys, the legend instantly recognisable by his tribby hat and braces, sitting on a table bent over a drawing. Squatting on the floor surrounded by jars of paint, saucers and huge brushes is Raimund Grike while the intricate working methods of artists Gunter Rambow and Konrad Klapheck are contrasted beautifully with the technique of Gottfried Graubner, who daubs paint onto a massive canvas with a huge brush attached to a long handle.



Joseph Beuys, sporting a tribby and braces, sits on a table in his studio (Photo by Erika Kiff)

Yet, as Ingrid Bacher notes in her introduction to the show in the accompanying catalogue, "despite the different forms of expression employed by the artists shown here, the way in which they and their studios are depicted gives them an overall unity." All of them are intent on their work, totally absorbed by it and seemingly unaware of the camera clicking around them. Their concentration is fully on the objects before them — jars of colour, sheets of paper, a

brush, a pen, a canvas.

"The right moment"

Kiff has been photographing artists in their studios for almost ten years, a strength of direction which shows in the quality of her work. On entering the studio, Kiff asks the artist to carry on as normal, to take no notice of her as she walks around waiting for the "right moment." Kiff always uses natural lighting, the light being at the right intensity bet-

ween the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day. The result is that windows and white areas and objects often tend to be dazzling, aglow with light, and thus they form a sharp contrast, a counterpoint to the darker areas of the photograph which is usually the figure. Yet, despite this, the figure does not stand out, the eye, strangely is not drawn to it. The figure is simply part of the whole.

As Bacher points out, everything Kiff catches has "an equal weight: the picture and the ruler, the wall and the table, the radiator, the plant pot, the man leaning over the drawing the light which falls on him." One object seems to blend into the next in a series or pattern of interesting tones, no one thing being more important than the next and, because of this, the photographs have a satisfying completeness, they are finished, whole, perfect.

The work of these artists will almost certainly outlast the artists themselves. With these photographs, however, the artists will continue to exist for through them they have become part of a work of art. This is Kiff's gift to them and the artists' gift to her is that through her study of them she has been able to create unique works of art, ones which will long outlast her.

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**Jordan Representative Office**  
Mr Ibrahim Khalil  
2nd floor, Shami Plaza  
Commercial Area, Shmeisani,  
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MOHAMMAD AMAD  
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Senior Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
Telephone: 667171-6, 670141-4 Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO  
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

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## Spies, murderers and damage control

THERE are remarkable parallels between the current effort in the United States to limit the damage to U.S.-Israeli relations from the Pollard spy case and the recent row in Israel over Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir's attempt to investigate allegations that General Security Service (GSS) chief Avraham Shalom covered up the 1984 murder of two Palestinian prisoners at the hands of his agents. In the still unexplained "Shalom Affair" there has been a near universal desire among Israel's top political leadership to avoid an inquiry into Mr. Shalom's conduct in spite of, or perhaps because of, the potentially damaging implications of the allegations against him for the "integrity" and accountability of Israel's internal security service. The debate within the Jewish state over this issue has been marked by vociferous and passionate assertions of Mr. Shalom's "integrity" from such officials as Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and equally passionate opposition from these same officials towards putting that integrity to the test by permitting a thorough investigation of the affair. The justification for this position is simply that the GSS is too important to Israeli national security to risk impairing its effectiveness by questioning its methods of operation.

In the Jonathan Jay Pollard affair, now back in the headlines after a six-month absence which must have led Israelis to believe they had put this uncomfortable incident behind them, top American government officials and American Jewish leaders are struggling to limit the investigation to Mr. Pollard. In spite of evidence that his activities were not the "rogue operation" the Israelis had claimed. Thus Mr. Kenneth Bialkin, chairman of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organisations, has urged that the Pollard case be allowed to "blow over" lest it damage U.S.-Israeli relations. And the State Department, in a statement later supported by the White House, said last week there was "no evidence of any espionage ring involving Israeli officials" except that linked to Mr. Pollard, and that there was no sense in making a fuss with Israel until such evidence was found. The problem is that in order to pursue the latest allegations to emerge from the Pollard case the U.S. Justice Department needs more information from Israel, which insists that it has already cooperated to the fullest extent possible. Hence the "fuss" that the State Department is trying to smooth over: the Israelis consider the Justice Department's efforts to continue its investigation to be "harassment" and a sign of bad faith between the two countries.

Israel's supporters in the United States are trying and, it would seem, succeeding in promoting the U.S.-Israeli relationship itself to the status of an unquestionable element of American national security. So fearful of what might emerge from a full and free investigation of the Pollard case are these supporters of Israel that they are openly encouraging the Justice Department to overlook high crimes of treason and espionage against the U.S., presumably the state to which they owe their highest loyalty. And as in the dispute over the GSS in Israel, those who oppose digging deeper into the affair warn that such an effort would seriously jeopardise the "trust and cooperation" characterising U.S.-Israeli relations, the very issues that the case itself call into question.

When justice does battle with politics, particularly the politics of national security, it seldom wins. Hence the resignation of Attorney General Zamir was accepted two weeks ago in Israel, in the hope that his successor would not be so eager to press the case against the GSS chief. The Pollard case, involving two sovereign states sharing a "special relationship," one of which apparently saw fit to spy on the other and then lie about it, is of far greater import, particularly given the huge amount of economic and military aid which the United States bestows on Israel every year.

Israel attempts to turn the tables and pose as the aggrieved party in the Pollard affair must not be allowed to mask the fact that the leaders of the Jewish state are either losing or exerting no control over an entity that was built from the ground up for aggressive purposes. First the Sharon war in Lebanon, then the GSS murder of two Palestinians and now a spying operation of undetermined magnitude mounted against its closest ally testify to the dangerous truth that "rogues" and "mavericks" are now dominating the Israeli state. America's leaders should think on this as they decide how to resolve the matter of Jonathan Jay Pollard, lest the next recklessly irresponsible Israeli act exceed the ability of the United States to control the damage.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Improved education

THE ministry of higher education's decision to open a university of science and technology reflects Jordan's drive to improve the quality of education rather than increasing the number of college graduates. The opening of a private university and the expansion of Mu'ta university are both sound decisions that came to meet the needs of an increasing number of young people seeking higher education. Tens of thousands of young students are turned out of school every year and very few of them have been able to find seats in local universities, which meant a great many of them sought higher education abroad, spending large sums of money in the process. The ministry's decision, although coming late, is of immense importance for this country which is in need for catching up with other nations in the fields of science and technology.

#### Al Dustour: Expansion of education

A decision by the Council of Higher Education (CHE) to open new universities and allow the private sector the chance to operate a separate university is considered as a constructive step towards improving the process of education in Jordan. In announcing this decision, the minister of higher education said that the new institutions will be designed to meet the needs of the local community, training people in specialisations required for the development projects in the Kingdom. The new institutions will no doubt absorb an additional number of Jordanian students who up till now resorted to universities abroad for higher education expending badly needed foreign currency in this endeavour.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Higher education expands

THE expansion of university education in Jordan by opening new types of institutes of higher learning comes in response to pressing needs. The new colleges are required to cope with the increasing number of school graduates who yearn for higher education, and also required for training manpower to handle different projects in the five-year development plan. The new move is an indication of the on-going process of change and progress of our life and work in this country.

# State secrets and the press in a free society

By Benjamin C. Bradlee

The writer is executive editor of The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — National security means protection or defence of the country against attack, sedition, espionage, or other forms of hostile interference. It isn't just a complicated concept. It isn't just hard to be against national security; it's inconceivable.

And yet, why is the director of the Central Intelligence Agency trying to get various news organisations indicted for the treasonous disclosure of information classified in the interest of national security? Why does the director of the National Security Agency threaten to prosecute news organisations if they publish information he feels threatens the national security? What does the assistant to the president for national security affairs have in mind when he joins the battle with such relish?

Warnings against speculation are the fabric of the life of an editor of Pravda. They are anathema in a free society, and they were greeted as such by the U.S. press on this occasion.

Why is the president of the United States so concerned that he calls the chairman of the board of The Washington Post and asks that information be withheld in the interests of national security? What's all the fuss about?

Do these men really think that the people who run The Post would betray their country? What reporter and what editor could betray this trust, and look their owner in the eye?

It sounds so simple, but it isn't. The Washington Post has been at the centre of some stormy national security debates in the last 20 years.

The most recent, and the most anguishing, of these debates surrounds the article published by The Post last month about the Ronald Pelton spy case, an article published after eight months of internal discussion and six months of conversations with the highest government officials.

As usual, outsiders seem both fascinated and mystified by how the newspaper handles this kind of story.

The Pelton case illustrates two important points about how The Post deals with national security issues.

First, we do consult with the government regularly about sensitive stories and we do withhold stories for national security reasons, far more often than the public might think. The Washington Post has withheld information from more than a dozen articles so far this year for these reasons.

Second, we do not allow the government — or anyone else — to decide what we should print. That is our job, and doing it responsibly is what a free press is all about.

Trouble starts when people try to sweep a lot of garbage under the rug of national security. Even so, we very highly place people.

Like President Richard Nixon in 1969, when he described a New York Times exclusive report on the secret bombing of Cambodia as an egregious example of national security violation.

That is right out of Kafka, when you think about it. The Cambodians certainly knew they were being bombed, and since only the United States was then flying bombing missions in Indochina, they certainly knew who was bombing them. If the Cambodians knew, the Viet Cong knew. And if the Viet Cong knew, their Soviet

allies knew. So what was all that about? Well, the American people did not know and in fact they had been told we would not bomb Cambodia.

Here, national security was used to cover up a national embarrassment: The president had lied to the American people and to the world. But The New York Times story, by the paper's reporter William Beecher, was used by the White House to justify the creation of the infamous "plumbers" unit, ostensibly to plug the leak that produced this dreadful violation of national security.

This led us to Watergate. Is there anyone now alive and kicking in today's national security debate who remembers Mr. Nixon looking the world in its television eye and telling us he could not tell the world the truth about Watergate because national security was involved?

The worst lie of all.

All of this is not to say that there is no such thing as a legitimate claim of national security. Ever since World War II, a standard example of what not to publish for reasons of national security has been the sailing times of troopships leaving U.S. harbours for foreign battle. But the world does not work that way anymore. Another good rule for when not to publish involves the risk of American lives (though that one has been used in cases where the risk was all but impossible to conceive). In any case, The Washington Post does keep information out of print for reasons of national security. I cannot give you a list without violating the national security interest that led me to withhold publication.

In addition to stories that are withheld for reasons of national security, there are some close calls: articles that eventually are run, after long discussions during which opposing views are vigorously defended.

Some time in September 1985, The Washington Post reporter Bob Woodward came into my office, shut the door and, almost in a whisper, laid out an amazing top-secret U.S. intelligence capability that emerged in bits and pieces eight months later in the trial of Ronald Pelton. Mr. Woodward described in great detail how the communication intercept had worked, where the communications were intercepted; every detail except Mr. Pelton's name.

Mr. Woodward did not have the name because no American knew for sure at that point that a man named Pelton had sold this intelligence gold mine to the Russians five years earlier.

That did not start to surface until well after Vitali Yurchenko defected last year and fingered Mr. Pelton. Mr. Yurchenko had been Mr. Pelton's first KGB contact, the man who had arranged for Mr. Pelton to spill the beans. Mr. Pelton was arrested last Nov. 24.

But without knowledge of Mr. Pelton, last September, The Post had no knowledge that every detail of our story was already known to the Russians. We thought we had the highest national security secret any of us had ever heard. There was never a thought given to publishing any of this information.



At one of our weekly breakfasts, I told the publisher, Donald E. Graham, about the story, and about my concern that while the administration was beating the press on the head for run-of-the-mill leaks, truly important national security information was floating around town. I wondered aloud about trying to get an appointment with President Ronald Reagan to inform him of our information and our concern. We scrapped the idea on the ground that it would appear self-serving and grandstanding.

About that time I ran into the national security adviser, Vice Admiral John Poindexter, at a dinner party, and asked him for an appointment to discuss the subject. We met, and he suggested I talk to Lieutenant General William Odom, head of the National Security Agency.

General Odom and I first met at his downtown Washington office in the shadow of the Executive Office Building on Dec. 5, 1985. The Post's managing editor, Leonard Downie, and two members of General Odom's staff also were present. We told the NSA chief the detailed information we had.

Information we said that the Russians now had as a result of Mr. Pelton's treason. We said we felt extremely uncomfortable with this information, but we had it. The Russians had it, and we asked why it should be kept from the American people.

General Odom shook his head in dismay. He said the information was still extremely sensitive. We did not know exactly what the Russians knew, he said. It was hoped, he said, that Mr. Pelton would plead guilty, avoiding public discussion of the evidence against him. He looked us in the eye and told us that any story about this case would gravely threaten U.S. national security.

We were to hear that claim many, many times in the next five months, as we tried to frame a story that would tell the American people what the Russians already knew, and only what the Russians already knew.

We were determined not to violate the legitimate security of the nation, but we were equally determined not to be browbeaten by the administration, which has from time to time appeared to relish press-bashing, into not publishing something our enemies already knew.

The weapons of any administration in this kind of battle are formidable: presidents, admirals,

generals, CIA directors saying that publication would endanger the nation and the lives of its fighters, and ultimately threatening to prosecute you for violating the law. These are red lights that a newspaper goes through only with a deliberate lack of speed.

The weapons of the press in this kind of battle are generally the reporters themselves and their facts, the First Amendment and common sense.

These are the green lights that make democracy the greatest form of government yet devised. From the first session with General Odom on Dec. 5 to a final session with William Casey, the CIA director, in the bar of the University Club, a private club near The Post's plant, on Friday afternoon May 2, the issue was joined.

What is at issue here is the role of a newspaper in a free society. Government officials prefer a press that makes their job easier, a press that allows them to proceed with minimum public accountability, a press that accepts their version of events with minimum questioning, a press that can be led to the greenest pastures of history by persuasion and manipulation.

There were at least three meetings between General Odom and one or more Post editors; at least four meetings with Mr. Casey; one with Mr. Poindexter. One with the director of the FBI, William Webster. (One afternoon Mr. Webster and Mr. Casey asked to see me urgently, and walked through the city room into my office surrounded by bodyguards, while more than 150 reporters and editors watched in astonishment. The subject was national security, but the area was Central America.)

At each of these meetings, different versions of the Pelton story were discussed with the government officials. In some cases different versions of a written story were shown to them, something this newspaper rarely does in advance of publication.

Each time, the officials invoked national security. Each time, the editors felt that national security was not involved. But they were not 100 per cent convinced that the Soviet Union knew every single detail of The Post's story, and publication was delayed.

On Feb. 20, 1986, aboard Air Force One, a copy of the latest version of The Post's story was passed around among Mr. Poindexter, Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger, Secretary of State George Shultz and the White House chief of staff, Don-

ald Regan, according to reliable sources. These high officials discussed how important it was to keep this version of the story out of the paper, and they felt it would not be published.

In February, at an editors' conference in Florida, Washington Post editors held a seminar on national security and the press. A former CIA director, Richard Helms, was present to give us the perspective of an old intelligence hand. Later, in a discussion with only four editors, Mr. Helms told the story and asked what the chances were that the Russians did not know the whole story. He felt the chances were slim. He felt specifically that Mikhail Gorbachev himself might not know, although he would certainly know if The Post published the story. It was difficult to predict the potentially

volatile reaction of the new Soviet leader. Mr. Helms gave no advice.

In April, a former NSA director, Admiral Bobby Inman, met with an editor of The Post to discuss the story in great detail. He, too, felt it was unlikely that the Russians were unaware of anything in The Post's story, but on balance he argued against publishing.

On May 1, 1986, over breakfast, General Odom was shown the penultimate version of the story. For the first time, he mentioned that he and others were looking at the possibility of using 18 U.S. Code 793 to prosecute anyone who published the Pelton story. This law provides for a maximum punishment of 10 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine for anyone who "publishes ... any classified information ... concerning ... the use ... of any device ... for communication intelligence purposes." Washington Post lawyers said that while the government would surely argue that the story was a technical violation of that statute, the fact that the Russians knew the specific classified information made the government's argument more tenuous.

On Friday, May 2, Mr. Casey, the CIA director, called me from his car telephone, saying that he had heard we were going to run

the story the next Sunday and that he wanted to talk. He suggested the bar of the University Club. Mr. Downie, the managing editor, and I met him there at 4 p.m. Mr. Casey was shown the story, read it slowly, tossed it aside and said, "There's no way you can run that story without endangering the national security."

He then said he did not mean to threaten anyone, but that he would have to consider recommending prosecution of the newspaper if we published the story. "We've already got five absolutely solid violations" of 18 U.S.C. 793 against The Washington Post and four other news organisations, Mr. Casey said.

Nine days later, Mr. Reagan, just back from the summit meeting in Tokyo, called Katharine Graham, chairman of the board of The Washington Post Company, to impress upon her his views that publication of the story would endanger national security.

That was the last red light. The Post withheld the story one more time, and started working immediately on a version of the story that removed all the "wiring diagram" details of the intelligence system, all the details that might be prohibited by the statute.

As a courtesy to the president, in light of his call to Mrs. Graham, the White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, was informed on Tuesday night, May 27, that the Post was going to run its story without the wiring diagram details the next day, unread by any government official. It appeared under the bylines of Bob Woodward and Patrick Tyler.

Mr. Casey responded that day that the CIA was studying the story to see if it should be referred to the Justice Department for prosecution. And there the matter lay until a few days later when, during the Pelton trial, Mr. Casey and General Odom issued a joint statement warning the press against speculating about the Pelton evidence, and implicitly, threatening prosecution if they did.

Warnings against speculation are the fabric of the life of an editor of Pravda. They are anathema in a free society, and they were greeted as such by the U.S. press on this occasion.

Mr. Pelton was convicted last Thursday, after seven days of testimony in a Baltimore courtroom, where the government laid out more information in a "public forum" about its most secret intelligence gathering capabilities than at any time since World War II. (Some of the testimony produced information that was not in the original Post article.)

What is at issue here is the role of a newspaper in a free society. Government officials prefer a press that makes their job easier, a press that allows them to proceed with minimum public accountability, a press that accepts their version of events with minimum questioning, a press that can be led to the greenest pastures of history by persuasion and manipulation.

In moments of stress between government and the press (and these moments have come and gone in the United States since Thomas Jefferson), the government looks for ways to control the press, to eliminate or to minimize the press as an obstacle in the implementation of policy, or the solution of problems.

In these moments, especially, the press must continue its mission the public interest, in a useful, timely and responsible manner that serves society, not government.

## Pretoria 'no longer cares for foreign opinion'

By David Rogers  
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's declaration of a nationwide state of emergency was Thursday widely seen as final proof that the white Afrikaner leadership intends to defy the world and unleash the army to suppress black opposition. ("President) Botha is taking off the safety catch," a black journalist commented as troops fanned out through the teeming townships to hunt down militants.

"Removing responsible leaders of the people has effectively paved the way for a bloodbath," Murphy Morobe, spokesman for the United Democratic Front (UDF) opposition group, said in a statement issued from hiding.

Only a few months ago, the government appeared anxious to find a face-saving way to release Nelson Mandela, the charismatic African National Congress (ANC) leader who has languished in jail for 24 years, to appease black demands.

"That sort of action is out of the question now," an opposition politician said.

An editorial in the liberal Cape Times newspaper said South Africa was returning to the larger, the circle of wagons which 19th century Afrikaner settlers drew up to guard against attack from hostile blacks.

South Africa now faces "violence and bloodshed with the hawks riding high and business confidence all but destroyed," it added.

For months last year, South Africa appeared poised between black rebellion and slow reform of the apartheid system which for 38 years has kept power and wealth in the hands of a white minority. But the cautious reforms, widely criticised as too little, too late, failed to stem the black protest that has claimed more than 1,600 lives in spiralling violence since February, 1984.

At the same time, the mood hardened among Afrikaners, the Dutch-origin whites who effectively rule South Africa although they account for less than 10 per cent of its population.

Fundamentalist Afrikaners, whose clergymen preach white superiority from church pulpits, were dismayed that President P.W. Botha should make concessions such as scrapping the pass laws which restricted blacks' movements and lifting the ban on black-white marriages.

This year, extreme right-wingers have deeply split the Afrikaner camp, long a united stronghold of Botha's National Party (NP).

Government ministers were humiliated when rampaging neo-Nazis broke up their political rallies and accused them of bet-

raying the Afrikaner cause.

Members of the white opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP), which draws support from English-origin South Africans, believe the cracks in Afrikaner solidarity convinced Botha he should take the offensive.

"My guess is that it is the burgeoning growth of the right wing and the accusations of betrayal, particularly that are getting to him," wrote political columnist Allister Sparks.

Politicians and newspapers point to South Africa's May 19 raids into Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana as the first strong evidence that Botha's policy had switched.

The raids, aimed at offices of the outlawed ANC, effectively sabotaged a peace initiative by a team of Commonwealth statesmen.

The so-called Eminent Persons Group (EPG) had been trying to arrange a truce between Pretoria and the ANC, which has a huge following among South Africa's 24 million blacks.

According to press leaks, the EPG had made unexpected progress in its mission. Rather than incur the wrath of his right wing by negotiating with the ANC, Botha has shied away and taken up the military option, opponents charge.

Businessmen fear the South African economy will be one of



the major victims. The emergency will put heavy pressure on major trading partners such as Britain and France to impose economic sanctions.

"The government no longer cares damn for foreign opinion. I doubt it will be of any real influence from now on," a PFP parliamentarian said Wednesday.

The regulations are a lot tougher than those imposed for seven

months up to last March. Security chiefs clearly hope that the virtual blackout on security operations will remove South Africa from the world's television screens.

"Frankly, we would not be unhappy if you all (foreign newsmen) had less to write about," deputy information minister Louis

Nel told a correspondent Thursday.

The extent of the new crackdown was apparent within hours. Security forces, alarmed that black townships have become no-go areas ruled by fiery young "comrades" for the first time rounded up members of street committees and not just well-known leaders.



# Aqaba figured prominently during the crusades but lost importance under Ottoman rule

Text and photos  
by Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is part two of a three-part series on excavations at the port city of Aqaba. Part one appeared in Sunday's issue of the Jordan Times while part three will appear on Tuesday.

BY 1116, the Crusader forces had occupied Aqaba (which they called Helin, or Elyn) and incorporated it into their Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. The forces of the Crusader King Baldwin I fortified it by building a castle on the shoreline (perhaps on the site of the existing Mamluke-Ottoman castle), and another on the island 14 kilometres to the south-west, on the west side of the gulf, which they called *Isle de Gruye*, now known as *Jazīret Phara'oun* ("the Pharaoh's island").

Having secured the land from Jerusalem to Aqaba by a string of garrisoned fortresses (including those at Kerak and Shobak), the Crusaders controlled the lucrative trade routes linking Syria, Egypt and Arabia, and cut off military links between the Arab east and west.

The Arab general Saladin (Saladin) took the *Isle de Gruye* and Aqaba fortresses in 1187, but lost them again briefly in 1182 to the Crusader forces of Renaud de Chatillon, Lord of Kerak, who sought unsuccessfully to launch a naval campaign from Aqaba against the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Saladin's commander Husam al-Din Lu'lu' destroyed the Crusaders' Red Sea fleet in 1183, and the Arab forces retook the ruined city and the island fortress for good.

The Arab writer Abu al-Fida (1273-1332) wrote that in his days the fortress near the shore was the only part of the town still standing. He was probably writing about the fortress of the present fortress at Aqaba, the most substantial standing ancient facility for visitors to see today. This was probably the site of a small Crusader seafort fortress, which was subsequently rebuilt by the city's Mamluke rulers.

The Sultan Nasir may have built a castle on the same spot around 1320. The present castle was built in the 16th Century, as we know from the handsome inscription within the main doorway. The inscription says the castle was built by Khayr Bey al Ala'i during the reign of Sultan Qansawh al Ghawri (1501-1516), the next-to-last Mamluke Sultan of Egypt. During much of his time in office Qansawh al Ghawri was preoccupied with maintaining the security of the lands and waterways in and east of Egypt, particularly to promote trade.

The red-painted inscription starts on the right wall and continues along the left wall of the castle's entrance vestibule, which leads into the central courtyard. Unfortunately, the part of the inscription that mentions the date of the castle's founding has been damaged.

Harold W. Glidden, who published the inscription in 1952, believes its date should read 1514/15 A.D., but could be 1504/5 A.D. The inscription on the right side of the entrance reads: "...blessed and auspicious fort our lord the ruling Sultan al Malik al Ashraf abu en-Nasr Qansawh al Ghawri, Sultan of Islam and the Muslims, slayer (of the unbelievers and the polytheists)." On the left side of the entrance it reads: "reviver of justice in the universe... the Sultan al Malik al Ashraf abu en-Nasr Qansawh al Ghawri, may God glorify his victories through Mohammad and his house! This blessed fort was the work of the emir Khayr Bey al Ala'i (the builder) dated (in the year) 'sh(....)"

The contemporary Egyptian historian Ibn Iyas mentions that the emir Khayr Bey al Ala'i was "known as *Al M'inar*," ("the bui-

lder"), and that the Sultan Qansawh al Ghawri, who was responsible for extensive building projects, "...repaired the road to Al Aqaba... where he built a khan with towers flanking its gate and installed in it repositories for the goods of the pilgrims."

As Glidden pointed out, the inscription's reference to a fort (*qal'ah*) and Ibn Iyas' reference to a caravanserai (*khan*) are not contradictory. The castle was a fortified caravanserai that served both to accommodate and protect pilgrims who stayed in Aqaba on their way to and from the Islamic holy cities in the Hijaz.

It may have been around this period in the 16th Century that the city became known by its present name of Aqaba. Glidden explained the name Aqaba as a shortened form of 'Aqabat Aila, or "the pass of Aila," referring to the pass through the Jebel Umm Nusayla traversed by the route from Aqaba northeast to Ma'an through the Wadi Ithn and the Wadi Hisma.

The pass was cut by Ahmad Ibn Tulun (868-884) founder of the Tulunid dynasty and the first Muslim governor of Egypt to conquer and annex Syria. It was later improved under the rule of his son and successor, Khumarawayh Ibn Ahmad Ibn Tulun (884-96).

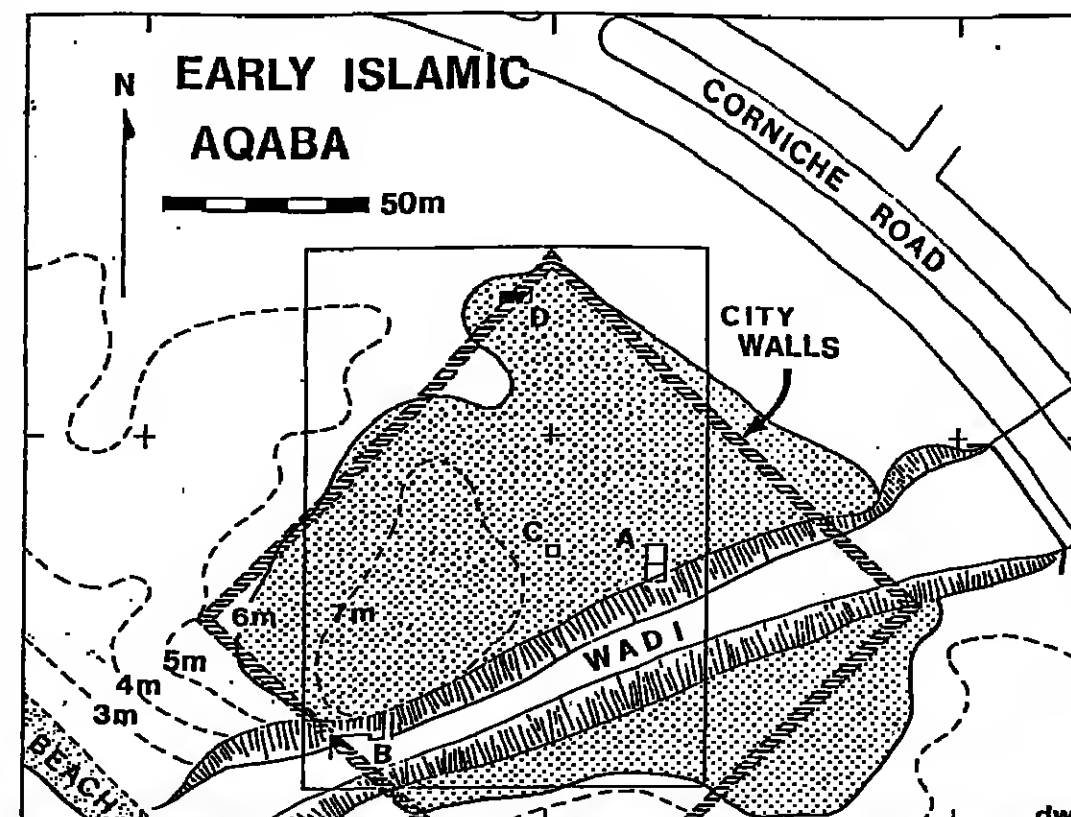
Though al-Idrisi used the name Aqabat Aila in the mid-12th Century, the town was still generally known then as Aila. By the time of Ibn Battuta (1304-1377) though, the name Aqabat Aila was more common, and by the 16th Century (as the writings of the Arab historian Ibn Iyas indicate) the town was known simply as Aqaba.

It gradually lost its importance under Ottoman rule (1516-1917), though it continued to be inhabited. A short inscription recently discovered within the castle by Dr. Ghazi Bisheh of the Department of Antiquities says that the castle was refurbished and perhaps partly rebuilt during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Murad III, son of Sultan Selim II.

The town's traditional role as a transit centre was particularly hard hit by the construction of the Suez Canal (1869) and the Hijaz Railway (1906-1908), both of which provided alternate communication routes for pilgrims heading south to Mecca and Medina.

The city reverted to Arab control on July 6, 1917, when the small Ottoman Turkish garrison fell to a joint Arab-British force led by Prince Feisal, son of Sherif Hussein of Mecca, who led the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule. The coat of arms of the Great Arab Revolt that now surmounts the fort's main entrance dates from soon after the town's liberation from the Ottomans in 1917.

Several western archaeologists and scholars who visited Aqaba during the past century noted remains of the ancient city, though the modern city area had never been properly surveyed or excavated.



The Hashemite coat of arms over the entrance of Aqaba's fort

Other visitors to Aqaba in recent years noted the remains of column bases, and a brief excavation in 1954 for the Department of Antiquities by Mr. Salim Saad uncovered what was thought to be a section of a city rampart, along with Nabataean lamps and pottery sherds.

Intrigued and encouraged by his findings on the surface, Dr. Whitcomb decided to conduct a small exploratory excavation. He excavated four trenches during a three-week season, assisted by a team that included the American archaeologists Jaw Greene and John Meloy, and Sulaiman Farajat of the Jordanian Department of Antiquities.

The project, sponsored by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, has been funded jointly by the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, the Tourism Authority, and a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant from the United States.

Dr. Whitcomb, who has a particular interest in medieval ports and maritime trade on the Red Sea, conducted an informal walking survey of the area earlier this year. He identified several small remaining sections of the larger mound that visitors to Aqaba had pointed out earlier this century, 100-200 metres north of the shoreline. He noted mud-brick and stone wall remains visible in a drainage channel cut through the tell, a fallen column base, and sherds from the Byzantine, Umayyad and early medieval periods.

One particularly intriguing sherd he identified was that of a "Mantaban" jar from around 1200 A.D. This distinctly Chinese vessel was used as a large, all-purpose container — in this case probably to carry spices or other commodities shipped from the East.

There are also the "tora-toras" — named after the Japanese code-word for the Pearl Harbour attack.

"They strike anywhere, at any time, at anything — passenger ships, fishing boats, you name it," Peran said. "In one 'spectacular' they tried to take over a ferry."

But unfortunately for them, he added, there were soldiers on board. Some pirates were killed and others badly wounded before they fled.

In another recent case, pirates were reported to have boarded and made off with a 110-tonne luxury yacht on its way to France from New Caledonia, in the South Pacific.

The yacht *Odyssey* was boarded last April a few hours after leaving General Santos, where it had stopped to take on fuel and supplies and pick up the owner's agent, Aime Bourgois.

Bourgois said: "We were told we were lucky. They put us aboard a life raft and left us to reach shore as best we could."

He said there were about 15 people in the boarding party — "but it was hard to tell exactly because they kept us face-down on the deck most of the time."

Bourgois said the raiders stole not only the boat but also \$71,000 he had brought from Noumea to buy supplies.

"The coast guard in General Santos were very kind," he said. "But when they told us about piracy around the Philippines they made it sound as ordinary as a traffic accident. If I had known I would never have agreed to the voyage."

The 27-metre *Odyssey*, equipped with high-powered engines and sophisticated radar, has not been found. Peran said it was last sighted about 100 kilometres south of Sulu Island, part of the archipelago linking the Zamboanga peninsula with Sabah.

Randa Habib's  
Corner

## Football fever

Having been outside the country during the past two weeks I have not had the opportunity yet to catch up with everything that happened in my absence. Probably nothing much did happen as most of my relatives, friends and acquaintances have been too busy watching the soccer cup matches on television. Football fever seems to have afflicted all of Jordan. People talk of nothing else. They are not ready to listen to anything else but football. And, if you are receiving some guests, their first request is "switch on your TV please: today there is a particularly interesting game."

Well, no doubt for them all the games are interesting. The problem arises when it comes to serving dinner. No one wants to go to the dining room before 9.45 p.m. when it is half time. And then one must be very quick in serving the food because there is only 15 minutes to eat before the second half starts.

Family life is shaken too with all this passion for soccer. Many ladies are complaining they can hardly exchange two words with their husbands. The ideal would be for them to make the best out of the 15 minutes of break during the match or else wait until July....

## Great Lakes brim full and spilling over

By Michael Conlon  
Reuters

CHICAGO — The Great Lakes, which hold 20 per cent of all the fresh water in the world, have risen to near record levels, swallowing beaches and shoreline homes across 1,600 kilometres stretch of the United States and Canada.

Some experts believe the phenomenon will persist for the rest of the century, and perhaps decades longer. Waterfront towns may have to learn to live behind dikes for years to come, they believe.

In Michigan glacial deposit bluffs made of sand, silt and clay are dissolving like sand castles in a rising tide, making splintered homes a part of the shoreline they once looked out on.

Toledo, Ohio, has sought security behind a \$13 million dike. Ontario has established a study group in its provincial legislature to tackle the problem.

Last winter in Chicago waves from Lake Michigan broke ground floor windows in shoreline high-rise apartment blocks, flooding underground parking garages and locking cars parked on nearby streets under thick coats of ice.

Fifteen years of above-average rain and snow have brought lake levels to near the highest readings since record keeping began in 1860. 2.54 centimetres of rainfall on the concrete expanses of a city like Detroit, for example, can add as much as 9.1 billion litres of water to Lake Erie.

There is also evidence that lake levels have fluctuated over the centuries and are now in the process of returning to normal after being abnormally low.

The situation has produced a growing demand on the part of the property owners and others for intervention. Suggestions range from deepening Lake Ontario, easternmost of the lakes, to draining off more water from Lake Michigan via the Illinois River and the Mississippi Valley basin.

Some have even suggested that a pipeline could benefit thirsty parts of the United States to the West and Southwest.

But at 246,000 billion litres, the world's largest body of fresh water does not easily lend itself to tinkering by man. There is already enough water in the lakes to cover the entire continental United States to a depth of three metres.

"I think it's clear from all the scientific and hydrological information that diverting water... would have a very minimal effect on lake levels," Mr. Michael Donahue, head of research for the Centre for the Great Lakes told Reuters.

"Any effect it would have would be more on the order of years than months," he added.

"I also think that using diversions to lower water levels would set a very dangerous legal precedent. Once another region becomes dependent on nur water, it's going to be difficult... to turn the tap off. We may come to regret it in future years," he noted.

Mr. Charles Shabica of Northeastern Illinois University adds: "We're playing a losing game. The energy of the lake exceeds any structures we can build."

And Mr. Charles Collinson, chief geologist for the Illinois Geological Survey, believes "we are going to have to live with high lake levels for 10 years, 20 years, maybe forever."

Historical research indicates that over the past 2,000 years the levels have been 0.9 to 1.2 metres higher than they are now, according to the Great Lakes Environmental research laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Every 2.54 centimetres rise in the water level covers another 30 centimetres of shoreline, on the average.

Homeowners along the lakes are mowing large sums of money, sometimes more than they paid for the property, to have their houses picked up and moved back from the brink.

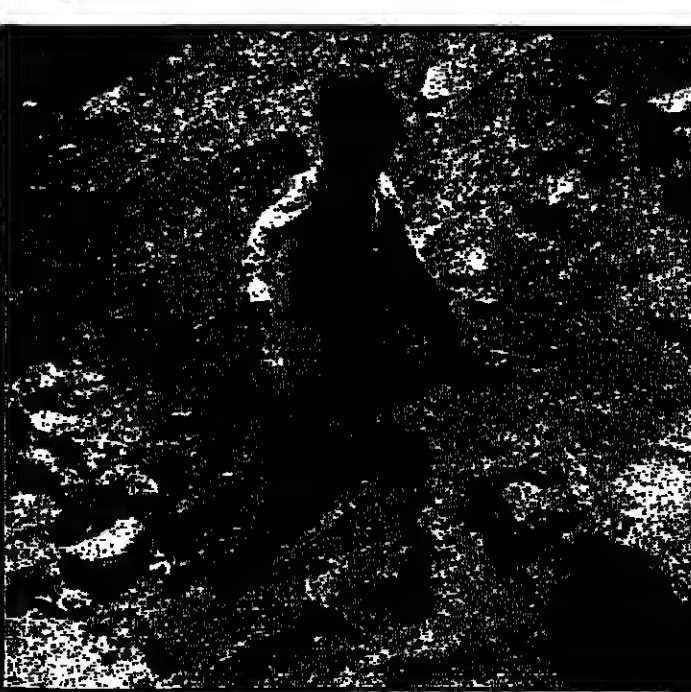
Illinois Governor James Thompson has asked the army corps of engineers to investigate the possibility of federal assistance, citing "an immediate and prolonged threat of wave-induced flooding."

Some communities are dumping steel and concrete offshore in an effort to create artificial barrier islands to break the force of incoming waves.

So far the rising waters have not affected commerce. Shippers said if anything they are able to increase their cargo capacity in higher waters.

But there appears to be growing feeling among the experts that the higher water levels are a fact to be lived with rather than fought.

An inscription at Aqaba fort dating from the time of Ottoman Sultan Murad III



A young archaeology buff takes a moment from collecting pottery sherds to examine a round column with a square base that lies in the drainage channel adjacent to the Aqaba excavation site.

A young archaeology buff takes a moment from collecting pottery sherds to examine a round column with a square base that lies in the drainage channel adjacent to the Aqaba excavation site.



St. Longinus in military dress, as depicted on a column capital from a Byzantine church at Aqaba.

## Piracy and smuggling cost lives and money in Philippines

By Graham Lovell  
Reuters

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Smuggling and piracy are big businesses on the high seas and among the islands of the southern Philippines.

Smuggling between the east Malaysian state of Sabah and the islands of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago costs the Philippine government millions of dollars in lost revenue.

But piracy can cost fishermen and inter-island traders their lives. Victims are lucky if they are only pushed out to sea in life rafts while pirates make off with their boats. They could be thrown into the water and left for the sharks to be used for target practice or have their throats cut.

One coast guard source reported boarding a "payao" — a fishing raft — and finding at the end of each of the dozen or so lines a human head.

Occasionally, though, pirates themselves make a wrong choice and end up the losers in battles with the navy or coast guard.

Captain Salvador Peran, coast guard commander in western Mindanao and navy chief of staff in the southern Philippines, says the pirate threat may be exaggerated.

"Any time a fishing boat is attacked they blame pirates," he said. "But they can just as easily be one gang of smugglers versus another. Many of the reported piracy cases simply cannot be verified."

According to records at naval headquarters, there were 29 confirmed piracy cases in 1985 and 16 up to April this year. Most were in the Mindanao and Celebes Seas, south of here, and in the Sulu Sea, between Mindanao, Palawan Island, and Sabah.

Peran gave no death or casualty toll. But he spoke of incidents in which fishing boat crews of five or six were killed or left for dead after pirates stole their equipment, especially the outboard motors, and sometimes also the vessel. He also told of coast guard and navy officers killed fighting suspected pirates and smugglers.

"It's the economics of it," he said. "They steal and sell. A new outboard motor can cost from 7,000 to 14,000 pesos (\$350 to \$700). Who has that sort of money now?"

It's a big profit against the price of a few bullets. Local officials in General Santos city, capital of South Cotabato province, said that since June 1981 at least 31 people had been killed and 60 were reported missing, presumed dead, in incidents off the south coast of Mindanao.

Survivors of attacks told a meeting of the General Santos peace and order council that pirates, known as "ambak pare" — literally "jump, huddy" — forced their victims to leap overboard and shot at them or left them to be eaten by sharks.

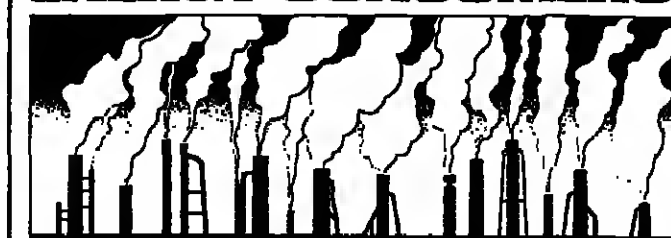
There are also the "tora-toras" — named after the Japanese code-word for the Pearl Harbour attack.

"They strike anywhere, at any time, at anything — passenger ships, fishing boats, you name it," Peran said. "In one 'spectacular' they tried to take over a ferry."

But unfortunately for them, he added, there were soldiers on board. Some pirates were killed and others badly wounded before they fled.

In another recent case, pirates were reported to have boarded and made off with a 110-tonne luxury yacht on its way to France from New Caledonia, in the South Pacific.

## LEAGUE OF ENERGY CONSUMERS



Even allowing for differences in climate and development, the disparity in energy consumption is staggering. Ranking 126 nations in 1983, the World Bank found the average Canadian used 690 times as much fuel as the average Nepalese.

1983 ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA

Rank	Country	Amount (kg oil equivalent)
1	Canada	8,847
2	Norway	8,087
3	U.A.E.	7,554
4	United States	7,030
5	Kuwait	5,443
11	Singapore	4,757
14	Saudi Arabia	4,508
20	Hong Kong	3,526
32	Japan	1,647
53	Malaysia	790
58	Turkey	702
67	China	589
80	Pakistan	455
84	India	397
97	Nigeria	183
98	Egypt	180
126	Nepal	109

(\*) Kilograms of oil equivalent  
Source: World Bank  
© Copyright, 1984, by the World Bank



## 'Man in motion' concludes overseas leg of his tour

TOKYO (AP) — A Canadian who set out 15 months ago to traverse the globe in a wheelchair to raise awareness of how much handicapped people can achieve, Sunday completed the overseas portion of his 40,073-kilometre tour.

Japan's rainy season, already begun in some parts of the country, arrived late in Tokyo, giving Rick Hansen a chance to wheel his specially equipped chair under sunny skies about 5 kilometres through central Tokyo.

He stopped to shake hands with Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko at their Togu Palace, where a crowd greeted him.

The "wheelchair athlete" has passed millions of people and rolled through all kinds of weather in Europe, the Middle East, Oceania and Asia since he left Vancouver 15 months ago.

Hansen, 28, leaves Monday for Miami, Florida, where he will begin the last 17,000-kilometre lap of his trip. He plans to travel up the East Coast to Maine and across Canada back to where he began.

Hansen was a star volleyball, pole vault, softball, baseball and badminton player with plans to become a physical education instructor when, at age 15, a car accident left him paralysed from the waist down.

It took years to readjust and accept his paralysis as a "setback," he said. Then he discovered that the biggest handicap was how oth-

ers viewed him.

"People had attitudes that because you were handicapped you weren't expected to achieve," he said.

Hansen's achievements go beyond this trip. He was the first disabled person to complete the physical education course at the University of British Columbia. Before deciding to spread his message about the disabled, he won 19 international marathons and other track and field competitions.

Hansen's journey has not been without problems. At the beginning of the trip, he suffered from tendonitis of the wrists. In England he got carbon monoxide poisoning and, before crossing the Alps, he caught the flu.

Along the way, he has seen his share of well-known sights. This spring, he wheeled up China's Great Wall.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Paraguay's coach fined \$5,500 by FIFA

MEXICO CITY (R) — FIFA Saturday fined Paraguay's World Cup coach Cayetano Re \$5,500 for interfering in play during a first-round match against Belgium. The International Football Federation said Re, who was dismissed from the bench for dissent eight minutes before the end of the 2-2 draw in the Group B match on Wednesday, was warned to control himself during coming games. Paraguay qualified for the second round and met England on Wednesday in their first match in the knock-out phase of the month-long tournament.

### 'No running in the halls, young Jens'

QUERETARO, Mexico (R) — Experienced midfielder Jens Joern Bertelsen has begun a race to be fit for Denmark's next World Cup match by sprinting down the corridors of the team hotel. Bertelsen, 34, injured an ankle in the second Group E game against Uruguay and missed Friday's match with West Germany. He began his recovery programme with gentle exercises and sprints in the corridors and hoped to join full team training Sunday. "I'm optimistic I'll be fit in time," he said.

### Danes don't want to share hotel with rivals

QUERETARO, Mexico (R) — The Danish Football Association Saturday made an official protest to FIFA, world soccer's governing body, after the Spanish team moved into the same hotel near Queretaro Friday night. The Danes have demanded Spain be moved to another hotel, saying their privacy is being disturbed. The two teams meet each other in Wednesday's second round World Cup game in Queretaro. FIFA have not yet responded to Denmark's protest. The players are particularly upset that a number of Spanish reporters and photographers have also taken up residence. Danish journalists are staying at a hotel some 15 kilometres away from the Hacienda Jurica, the Danish team hotel. Danish captain Morten Olsen said, "We feel like we're being watched the whole time. It's spoiling our concentration."

### Mayotte tops injured Connors

LONDON (R) — American Tim Mayotte took the London Grass Courts Tennis Championship Sunday when compatriot Jimmy Connors retired with a groin injury while 6-4, 2-1 down in the final.

Mayotte, the eighth seed, who had beaten West German Boris Becker and Stefan Edberg of Sweden, the Wimbledon and Australian champions seeded second and third, in the previous two rounds, won when Connors eventually succumbed to an injury

suffered during his semifinal Saturday.

Connors, 33, three times the winner and never beaten in a final here, had been hobbling during and between points from midway through the opening set before he decided that he could not go on. "You hate to win like this. I was so into the match," Mayotte said. "I was aware he was having trouble, but I had to put it out of my mind, you never know."

Mayotte's victory was his third over Connors in nine matches. Connors defeated his bid for a triumphant return after a 10-week suspension and \$25,000 fine for refusing to finish a semifinal against world number one Ivan Lendl in the Tournament Players Championship in February after a dispute over line calls.

## The Robsons clash over strategy

MEXICO CITY (Agencies) — Bryan and Bobby Robson, captain and manager respectively of England's World Cup team, were at odds Saturday when discussing team tactics for the second-round match against Paraguay here on Wednesday.

Bryan Robson, who missed England's 3-0 win over Poland after dislocating a shoulder for the third time in 18 months, said England would counter the South Americans by adding a Latin trait to their game, dropping back quickly behind the ball.

"It's too difficult to play our normal game in the heat and altitude of Mexico," he said.

But Bobby Robson contradicted his team captain. "We'll play in a sensible English way," he said. "We're also going to stay in front of the ball, because if not we're going to lose."

If England beat Paraguay at the Aztec Stadium they would meet another South American team, the winners of Monday's Argentina-Uruguay clash, in the quarter-finals.

"Uruguay-Argentina, phew," said Bobby Robson. "It will be a real competitive game. There's a

lot of fervour between the two countries."

Meanwhile, England defenders Terry Butcher and Gary Stevens will both have to prove their fitness before being selected to face Paraguay.

Bobby Robson said Saturday that Butcher was troubled by a strained left knee, while Everton fullback Stevens has a groin strain.

Robson said he was hopeful both would recover in time to play in the Aztec Stadium match Wednesday, but he will not announce his lineup until shortly before kickoff.

"Butcher's injury was not sore today, so that is a good sign," Robson said.

Both have played in all England's games so far.

England's other injured player, central defender Terry Fenwick, also has a groin strain but will miss the Paraguay match because of suspension.

Midfield dynamo Peter Reid, whose first appearance in the World Cup helped lift England to a 3-0 victory over Poland in its final first round match, has completely recovered from an ankle injury.

Spirits in the England camp are sky high following their emphatic victory over Poland and Robson expressed great satisfaction with the squad's new training camp at the luxurious Reforma Athletic Club — a private country club 30 kilometres outside Mexico City.

England will train at the club daily except Monday, when they travel to look at Aztec Stadium, where Robson's team is scheduled to play all its remaining games if it advances.

Robson said he expected his squad to quickly adapt to the higher altitude in Mexico City.

England played all three of its first-round matches in Monterrey, 524 metres, but where the weather is much better. Mexico City is at 2,380 metres.

"The altitude here is only a slight problem," Robson said. "They are feeling it a little bit but they will adapt."

"It's an advantage to be away from the searing heat of Monterrey, but the altitude will be a disadvantage. It will balance out."

"It was necessary to get here as soon as possible. We have six days to prepare to play the kind of soccer we want to play."

## FIFA levies harsh penalties on Uruguay

MEXICO (AP) — The International Soccer Federation, FIFA, on Saturday fined the Uruguayan Soccer Federation \$14,000 and banned its coach from the bench for one match following "ungentlemanly conduct" in Friday's game against Scotland.

FIFA Vice President Hermann Neuberger said the Uruguayan team had also been threatened with possible expulsion from the rest of the World Cup if there is any repetition of Friday's behaviour by its players or officials.

In addition, said Neuberger, the Uruguayan federation had been officially cautioned and Borras personally warned as to his future conduct.

Neuberger told a news conference that FIFA had taken the unusually harsh sanctions following what he described as a "bad situation" in the Scotland-Uruguay match at Nezahualcoyotl.

After having a player sent off in the opening minute, the rugged, at times over-physical Uruguayans held on for a 0-0 draw that qua-

lified them as the 16th and last team for the next stage and eliminated the Scots.

Neuberger, who is also president of the World Cup Organising Committee, accused the Uruguayans of "ungentlemanly conduct and misconduct on the bench."

"The referee was molested and even threatened," Neuberger said.

"Moreover, the coach of the Uruguayan delegation, during a press conference, used uncouth language and insulted the referee," he added.

Neuberger said that as a result,

Borras had been banned from the bench for his team's next match against Argentina in Puebla on Monday.

At halftime in Friday's bruising Group D match, Uruguayan players tried to approach French referee Joel Quiniou, but were restrained by security officials.

Borras later accused the referee of trying to "murder" the match by sending off Jose Batista after 53 seconds, the earliest expulsion in the history of the World Cup and the second Uruguayan player to be dismissed in the Mexican tournament.

## Danish goalie leapfrogs to 1st string

By Paul Radford

Heur

QUERETARO, Mexico — Lars Hoegh, who had not played a full international match before the World Cup, has become Denmark's first-choice goalkeeper after his brilliant display against West Germany Friday.

Hoegh, 26, whose only previous appearance for Denmark was as substitute for 30 minutes in a friendly with East Germany last year, learned Saturday he had lost his third-choice status and coach Sepp Piontek now regarded him as his number one keeper.

But he was almost as thrilled after Friday's 2-0 win over the Germans when Toni Schumacher, the goalkeeper he considers the world's best, congratulated him and asked him to swap jerseys.

"You can't believe what that

meant to me," Hoegh said.

Hoegh was lucky to make the squad for Mexico at all. Piontek had earmarked Hvidovre goalkeeper Peter Schmeichel as third choice but changed his mind at the last minute and picked Hoegh.

Piontek pitched the Odense goalkeeper into the first team Friday because he was disappointed with the form of regular keeper Troels Rasmussen in the first two games. Veteran Ole Qvist, first choice in the European championship in France two years ago, was unavailable because of an ear infection.

Hoegh's brilliant display — he made half a dozen superb saves as the West Germans pressed hard in the first half — was even more remarkable because he played with a black eye for most of the match.

He hit himself in the face mak-


ing his first save and had to receive treatment.

Hoegh was warmly congratulated after the match by both Rasmussen and Qvist. "What can you say when your rivals are your friends," he said.

His display was also appreciated by his teammates on the field. Midfielder Soeren Lerby said: "Lars helped the whole team play with confidence knowing we were solid at the back."

"I was supposed to be taking a defensive midfield role but I felt able to push forward as much as possible."

Hoegh, a clerk in an export firm, reduced his working hours earlier this year so he could spend more time training and received special coaching from former Danish international Knud Engedahl.



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Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15







## Top Chernobyl managers sacked for poor handling of accident

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The director and chief engineer of the Chernobyl nuclear power station have been sacked for negligence in dealing with the April 26 accident there, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Sunday.

It said the director, named as V. Bryukhanov, and the engineer, N. Fomin, had failed to assess the seriousness of the situation after the explosion and radiation leak and to get the rescue operation under way quickly enough.

A recent party meeting of the Kiev region dismissed both men for lack of discipline, mismanagement and irresponsibility, Pravda said.

"They did not manage to evaluate what had happened and to take key measures in organising efficient work in all sections at the time of eliminating the consequences of the accident," it said. "The former leaders of the station were relieved of their posts."

"In the most difficult moment, Deputy Director of the NPS, R. Solovoyev abandoned his post. Deputy Directors I. Tsarenko and V. Gundar were irresponsible in fulfilling their duties," Pravda said, without specifying what they had done.

The Trade Union Committee of the station showed little care

about reinforcing discipline and guaranteeing secure conditions of labour, daily life and recreation of people," the newspaper said. "A lot of criticism was addressed to the secretary of the power station's Komsomol Secretary A. Bocharov."

It was not clear from the report whether any of the shortcomings mentioned could have contributed to the accident. The exact cause of the explosion that tore open the no. 4 reactor has not been fully explained yet.

The other three Chernobyl reactors are reportedly intact, and officials have said two of them will be restarted this fall.

No figures were given for the number of workers who left the power station after the accident, nor did the report say how many officials were fired.

The regional party meeting discussed ways of filling the vacancies, according to the report. However, no new appointments were mentioned except that of station Manager Pozdyshev.

The official death toll from the accident now stands at 26.

Boris Shcherbina, head of the government commission investigating the disaster, blamed local officials for failing to grasp its magnitude.

Mr. Shcherbina told a Moscow news conference on May 6, just after returning from the area:

"The first information we obtained was not the same which we obtained when we were in the area. In the area the local experts had not made a correct assessment of the accident."

Soviet officials acknowledged that local people were evacuated from the immediate vicinity some 36 hours after the accident. Moscow also came under international fire for a two-day delay in releasing information.

Pravda said a deputy director at Chernobyl, R. Solovoyev, had left his post as soon as the accident happened, indicating that he had not returned.

Two other deputy directors were reprimanded for doing little to improve conditions for those still working at the station.

Kiev officials also criticised the local Chernobyl party, and its trade union and youth sections, for failing to monitor the situation closely enough, Pravda said.

A driver complained that an engineer in his department had failed to get clay brought to the site to entomb the crippled fourth reactor. The driver himself had to substitute for him.

Reports in the official media have generally focused on praising individuals or teams of rescue workers, but occasionally some workers and officials have been criticised.

An earlier Pravda report said three men who headed a transport combine at the power station were the first to be publicly disgraced, two and a half weeks after the accident.

They had failed to distribute wages or clothing for 10 days and ignored evacuees' requests, it said. One was expelled from the party, the others severely reprimanded.

The party youth newspaper, Komsomolskaya Pravda, described how the head of a section of the party youth organisation at Chernobyl had run away. She returned nine days later after a telegram was sent to the home of relatives where she was hiding.

Sunday's Pravda article said people had volunteered from all over the country to help in the rescue effort. As in previous crises, many of the volunteers had also rushed to join the party. It added without giving figures.

## Sri Lanka lifts curfew in northern town

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankan authorities lifted a 22-hour curfew in the northern town of Killinochchi Sunday but said they would reimpose it if Tamil separatist guerrillas launched an expected attack on a security forces camp.

"We want to prevent civilians getting shot in crossfire because the terrorists normally launch their attack from civilian places," a military spokesman said.

He said there had been no separatist violence in the area since the authorities had learnt of the guerrillas' plan and imposed the curfew.

Troops at Killinochchi's main security camp killed twenty-one guerrillas two weeks ago when the separatists launched a major attack on it.

Mainly Hindu Tamils want independence for northern and eastern areas from the island's Buddhist Sinhalese majority.

President Junius Jayewardene Saturday night appealed to the main Buddhist clergy group, the Maha Sangha, to help end the conflict.

"Tell me what should be done to end terrorism or find a solution to the ethnic problem. Tell me whether I am doing the right thing," he said at a rally near Colombo.

Mr. Jayewardene also said that anti-government elements in the Sinhalese-dominated southern province were "planning unrest on streets and highways."

At a rally on Friday, he accused the opposition Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of plotting riots to oust his government.

Opposition leader Anura Kumaranatunga, a senior member of the Freedom Party, denied the charge and said the SLFP might not attend an all-party conference aimed at solving the separatist problem planned to start on June 25.

"We expected the president to make a conciliatory speech at the public meeting," the Independent Island newspaper quoted Mr. Kumaranatunga as saying.

"We have not planned any demonstrations and if this is the attitude of the government, I do not think we should attend the conference."

Mr. Jayewardene has invited six legal parties including the main Tamil group, the Tamil United Liberation Front.

Political sources said the government would give details of a new peace plan to India, which has been mediating between Colombo and the guerrillas.

## Curfew imposed after riots in Indian town

NEW DELHI (R) — An indefinite curfew has been slapped on Allahabad following rioting between two groups in the Hindu holy city, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday.

It said several people were injured in Allahabad, about 570 kilometres south east of New Delhi in Uttar Pradesh state, as the groups attacked each other with bombs and stones.

Riot police were patrolling streets to prevent fresh violence. The news agency did not identify the groups.

There have been clashes since March between Hindus and minority Muslims in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, over a

court decision to award a disputed shrine near Allahabad to Hindus. At least 11 people died when police and Muslim rioters exchanged fire on April 30 during agitation for the return of the former Muslim shrine reopened in March as a Hindu temple.

In March, at least 12 people were killed in Hindu-Muslim clashes over the shrine at Ayodhya, near Allahabad, which Hindus revere as birthplace of the God Rama.

The shrine, originally a Hindu temple, was turned into a mosque by India's Moghul conquerors in the 16th century. It was closed 30 years ago to avert communal disturbances.

## China to launch 2 U.S. satellites in 1987, 1988

PEKING (AP) — A U.S.-based company has proposed building a launch facility where Chinese rockets and technology could be used to put American civilian satellites into orbit, the official Xinhua News Agency reported Sunday.

Paul Visser, president of Hughes Aircraft Co., recently suggested putting the launch station in Hawaii, the news agency said. All launches would be done in cooperation with Hughes, it said.

"The suggestion has received positive response from the Chinese side, and negotiation on related substantial questions between both sides is expected to be held soon," Xinhua said, quoting the latest issue of the official weekly Beijing Review to be released Monday.

The announcement came as China Great Wall Industry Corp., an affiliate of China's Astronautics Ministry, signed an agreement to launch two satellites for Terastec Inc., a New York-based business. The agreement was signed Saturday night in Peking, according to a Terastec statement issued Sunday.

Under the terms of the pact, the first satellite will be launched at the Xi Chang launch site in southern China in late 1987 and the second satellite will be launched in 1988, the statement said.

China said it has launched 18 satellites with its Long March rockets and has had one failure.

The Long March rockets were developed for China's ballistic missile defence programme. The Chinese launched their first satellite in 1970.

Several companies in the United States and other nations are

considering the Chinese launching system in the wake of the Jan. 28 explosion of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger, the recent failures of the U.S. Titan and Delta rockets and last month's failure of a European Ariane rocket.

The United States has said no shuttles will be launched before July 1987, and the Ariane programme has been suspended through the end of the year.

Xinhua said Wu Keli, deputy general manager and senior engineer of the China Great Wall Industry Corp., told the Peking Review that China has no intention of competing with Western countries with its launching services.

He said the fact that the Chinese service was available at about the same time as the Western launch failures occurred was "sheer coincidence."

Wu said the People's Insurance Co. of China will provide insurance services for launches carried out in China. That is an incentive many companies have said will be attractive in a market beset by soaring international insurance rates in the wake of the space shuttle and Ariane problems.

Launch space abroad a Long March 3 rocket will cost 10 to 15 per cent below the world market price, Chinese officials have said.

Satellites will be exempted from customs examination and clients may send their representatives to supervise, test and install their satellites in China, Mr. Wu said.

The Chinese are responsible for the security after the satellites enter China and may also provide testing and installation services with the approval of clients, Mr. Wu said.

## Challenger shattered lives, myths about U.S. programme

WASHINGTON (R) — With military precision, NASA calculated to the minute — 6:18 a.m. — the time the seven crew members for the 51-L Challenger shuttle mission should wake up on the morning of their flight.

While this detailed planning typified the exhaustive scope of NASA preparations, it also disguised a fatal flaw that emerged after a presidential commission sifted through the wreckage of the U.S. space programme's worst disaster — a lack of common sense.

Why would anyone about to fly into space in what has to be the most exciting moment of their lives need a wakeup call? asked one investigator.

"And why would they need NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) to work out the time down to the minute?"

This particular criticism formed part of the 256-page commission report, released last week, that scrutinised what the investigators called "an accident rooted in history" — the Jan. 28 Challenger explosion that killed the seven-member crew and plunged the once pre-eminent U.S. space programme into its deepest crisis.

After wakeup and breakfast, a ride in the astronaut bus brought the crew to the launch pad at 8:30 a.m.

They were in their seats in the Challenger orbiter at 8:36. At 11:38:00.010, Eastern Standard Time, they lifted off from Cape Canaveral.

Between 73.124 and 73.137 seconds later, they were dead, obliterated between the moment a "white vapour bloom" emerged and the instant a total systems failure occurred.

After a bumpy ride through unusually heavy wind gusts, the end took the form of "an explosive burn" of 790 tonnes of liquid oxygen and hydrogen which enveloped the spacecraft.

It was then 46,000 feet (15,000 metres) above the Florida coast and travelling at Mach 1.92, twice the speed of sound.

The crew knew nothing of the disaster, investigators concluded.

Tragically, the crew met their doom after what one commission member called a high-tech version

of Russian roulette.

Some NASA officials had suspected that such an explosion might happen sooner or later.

But since it had not happened on the previous 24 successful shuttle missions, they pushed their luck beyond the chance of probability.

The commission appointed by President Reagan and headed by former Secretary of State William Rogers closed in on the technical cause of the accident within days.

A flawed seal in a joint on the shuttle's solid rocket booster motor let hot gases escape, touching off a furious chain of events that produced the fireball.

But, while making certain that this was the technical cause of the disaster, Rogers said the commission held a closed session and discovered what he called "a disturbing development."

The group heard testimony that Morton Thiokol, the contractor that builds the rocket, had initially opposed the launch because freezing weather might affect the joints and its rubbery O-ring seals.

The 12 commission members were told that NASA and its contractor had been aware for years that they had a potentially lethal problem with the joints.

The commission found that since 1973, when the rocket was first designed, "neither Thiokol for NASA responded adequately to internal warnings about the faulty seal design."

In follow-up hearings last week before a House committee, congressmen were sharply critical of NASA officials for reacting slowly to warnings over the past two years that the rocket joints were unsafe and had to be redesigned.

NASA is now cautiously setting July 1987 for its next shuttle flight.

But this target date is likely to be missed in view of the new safety constraints and design changes recommended by the commission and ordered into effect last week by President Reagan.

NASA also must contend with congressional investigations sifting through the material left by the Rogers commission.

Both Senate and House committees have launched follow-up hearings that will keep NASA on the defensive for weeks to come.

## Portuguese firemen extinguish forest fire

LISBON (R) — Portuguese firemen and volunteers Sunday put out a fierce forest fire which killed 15 of their colleagues near the northern town of Ageda, a Fire Department official said.

"The fire can now be considered extinguished," he said early Sunday after some 700 fire-

men, army conscripts and volunteers had fought the blaze for more than 24 hours.

The wind-driven fire claimed the lives of 12 firemen and three civilians Saturday, the worst such disaster in a country plagued every summer by forest fires.

## U.K. Health Department extends aspirin warning

By Andrew Veitch

LONDON — Parents were warned not to give children a range of drugs in the same class as aspirin because of the risks of the rare but often fatal disease, Reye's Syndrome.

Like aspirin, the drugs contain salicylate and a Department of Health spokesman said: "The message is the same as for aspirin — Don't give them to children under 12."

Warnings will appear on packs of salicylates, along with packs of aspirin, by the beginning of next year. Whereas children's aspirin preparations were being withdrawn this week, makers do not plan to take children's salicylates off the shelves and the department is urging parents to check labels.

Children's preparations include Bonjela, a painkiller given to millions of babies with teething troubles. The manufacturers, Reckitt and Coleman, will not withdraw the preparation, nor will they put a new warning label on packs, the firm's spokesman, Dr. Nick Varey has said.

The drug should only be used for teething pain and mouth ulcers, he said. Reye's Syndrome was associated with viral illnesses so parents should not give it to children suffering from fever induced by a viral illness.

Salicylates other than aspirin

were not implicated in the 229 cases of Reye's Syndrome identified by the U.K. national survey, he pointed out.

Dr. Andrew Herxheimer, consultant paediatrician at Charing Cross Hospital, said: "Rubbing it into your kid's teeth probably doesn't matter unless your child has fever. Then it could be dangerous. It would be reasonable to stop children's preparations of salicylates."

Dr. Varey added: "Bonjela is not intended for use in febrile conditions. Some children with teething troubles do have fever. But we would clearly state that Bonjela is for use in teething and not for virally-induced febrile illness." There would be no logic in putting warnings on packs.

Children who develop Reye's Syndrome begin by vomiting, then undergo behaviour changes, and finally lapse into a coma. Half the victims have died and many of the survivors have been permanently brain-damaged.

Other products containing salicylates are listed in CSM documents as: "Dolobid, Dolobis, Disalid, Bronchisan, Fenimix Mixture, Eftab mouthwash, Trisilene, Menthesil, Clarks Blood Mixture, Celery Tablets, Shanghai Pearls, Doan's Backache Pills, Thyrocal mouthwash, Sal Rheumatica tablets, Thymol Glycerin compound, Bidocyl, Benoral Triadol, and Askit tablets and powders — The Guardian.

## Spanish premier steps up campaign for June 22 poll

MADRID (R) — Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has stepped up his campaign for next Sunday's general election after opinion polls indicated his Socialist Party might not retain its absolute majority.

He was due to address rallies in Northern Asturias and Palma de Majorca after taking his campaign to the Basque country, where the Socialists face defeat at the hands of moderate nationalists who control the regional government.

Mr. Gonzalez, 44, who opened his campaign two weeks ago, urged supporters to ensure a new Socialist majority.

"We cannot be overconfident, because if we want to win we'll have to go on a vote," he told a rally.

Separate polls published Sunday by three Madrid newspapers agreed that Gonzalez stands to be re-elected with over 40 per cent of the vote, but two of them showed the Socialists could lose their current absolute majority of 202 seats in the 350-seat lower House of Parliament.

The surveys also predicted losses for the main right-wing opposition Popular Coalition (CP) and gains for centrist and leftist parties.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez, whose Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) disintegrated after his resignation in 1981, is expected to make a spectacular comeback with his new party, the Democratic and Social Centre (CDS).

The CDS, with a centre-left platform including a pledge to sever bilateral military links with the U.S., could become the country's third political force with around 20 seats. It currently holds two.

The polls also indicated the mainstream Spanish Communist Party (PCE) and its allies in the United Left Coalition could win at least 10 seats.

The badly split Communists lost 19 of their 23 seats in the Cortes (lower house) in the 1982 elections when Mr. Gonzalez's Socialists came to power.

## IMO to probe Bangladesh ferry disasters

DHAKA (R) — An investigator from the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) will visit Bangladesh to probe the causes of ferry disasters which kill hundreds of people every year, officials said Sunday.

They said Fernando Plaza, senior deputy director of the organisation's Maritime Safety Division, would "study river ports, waterways and vessels and recommend measures to avert disasters."

Bangladesh urged the IMO to send an investigating official after nearly 600 people were killed last

month in the country's worst ferry accident.

Local experts suggested that the double-deck ferry Samia overturned in the Meghna River near the coastal town of Bhola due to overloading and structural defects.

Water transport is a major form of communication in Bangladesh with 60 per cent of passengers and merchandise moving along water routes. But most vessels operate without radar and other modern navigational aids.

Meanwhile more than a dozen petrol bombs exploded Saturday

night at Dhaka University, sparking fears of renewed student violence as classes resumed after a month-long summer recess.

Teachers said no one was hurt. They said they did not know who was responsible for the blasts.

More than 50 people have been killed and hundreds injured in fighting between pro and anti-government students in Bangladesh over the past five years.

Former Bangladesh President Justice Abu Sayeed Choudhury said Saturday the government should ban student politics in Bangladesh's six universities.

## Famous Argentine writer, Borges, dies

GENEVA (R) — Blind Argentine writer Jorge Luis Borges, one of the century's most influential Latin American authors, has died in Geneva at the age of 86.

Argentine Ambassador Leopoldo Tettamanti said Borges, who had moved to Geneva this year, died Saturday and would be buried here next week.

A poet, critic and short story writer, Borges was especially known for his "fictions" depicting a nightmare world which some critics have compared with the novels of Franz Kafka.

He had become blind over the past two decades. But he said blindness was "no handicap for a writer of fantasy. It leaves the mind free and unhampered to explore the depths and heights of human imagination."

In Buenos Aires, his lawyer, Osvaldo Vidaurre, said Borges died of liver cancer.

Argentine Secretary of Culture Mario O'Donnell said: "The death of Jorge Luis Borges deprives us of the greatest Argentine writer of all times and the one who had enjoyed the most prestige in the world."

In Madrid, Spanish Minister of Culture Javier Solana described Borges as "one of the most original and brilliant voices of Spanish-language literature in the 20th century."

Argentine President Raul Alfonsín sent his condolences to "Maria Kodama, 41, Borges' secretary and travelling companion for many years whom the writer

married recently.

Mr. Vidaurre said that when he moved to Geneva, Borges was aware he had liver cancer, a secret shared only by Kodama, Borges' doctor and Vidaurre.

Born on Aug. 24, 1899, Borges was encouraged in his love of literature by his father, Jorge Borges, a professor of English and psychology.

He led a sheltered life as a youngster, studying at home until he was nine. He wrote his first short story, the Fatal Visitor, when he was only eight.

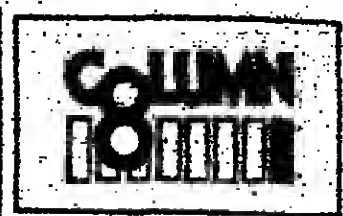
Often a candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature, Borges published his first collection of poems, Fervor De Buenos Aires in 1923, but fame as a writer did not come until the 1940s, when he published the Aleph and Fictions.

In 1967 he married Elsa Astete Milan, but they divorced four years later. The writer was closely tied to his mother, and the women did not get on.

Artists and public officials said Borges was Argentina's greatest writer and that his labyrinthine works would assure his immortality.

Peronist Labour leader Saul Ubaldini, despite the author's acid criticism of the Peronist movement, said Borges' death "for us is a great loss. Nobody can question his fame in the world nor his sharp wit."

Author Silvina Bullrich said Borges' death could not be considered a tragedy. "Borges was a state of pure intelligence. He never lost his life buried in material possessions like the rest of



## Nurse barred from ministry for wearing trousers

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet nurse, returning from an emergency mission, was refused entry to a local Health Ministry because she was wearing trousers, the government daily Izvestia reported Sunday. The nurse, Galina Koshcheyeva, told the newspaper she had flown to the southern Russian town of Krasnodar with a sick child from another district. Before returning home, she decided to visit the ministry for discussions. When she neared the door, the duty officer barred her way, saying women were not allowed inside the buildings unless "properly dressed."

## Over 100,000 attend Paris carnival

PARIS (R) — More than a 100,000 people gathered at the Bastille Monument in central Paris during the night for a free carnival and concert sponsored by the anti-racist group S.O.S. Racism. Organisers said Sunday. Scores of French and foreign musicians took part in the open-air event which mixed comic sketches with rock, samba, reggae and jazz. The all-night concert began with an anti-racist march to the Bastille, symbol of the French Revolution since mobs stormed a now-demolished fortress prison in 1789. S.O.S. Racism, founded early last year following a series of racial attacks, has grown into a national movement drawing much of its support from school children. It attracted some 200,000 people to its first all-night concert last summer.

## Pakistani bandits attack police, kill 2

KARACHI (R) — Bandits shot dead two policemen and seriously wounded two others in Pakistan's southern province of Sind, police said Sunday. They said at least 15 bandits, armed with automatic weapons, opened fire on a police patrol which challenged them at Pano Aqil near Rohri town in northern Sind. Casualties among the bandits were not known. The government plans to launch a drive against bandits known as dacoits, who rob people or kidnap them for ransom in Sind.

## Study shows racing drivers are adrenaline junkies

MONTREAL (R) — People who race cars over twisting courses at speeds well above 100 miles an hour (160 kph) do not have death wishes nor are they crazy — they are adrenaline junkies. That is the early conclusion of a study headed by Dr. Dan Marisi, professor of sports psychology at Montreal's McGill University. Dr. Marisi says drivers like those gathered here for the Canadian Grand Prix are "stimulation addicts" whose favourite drug is adrenaline. Racing at speeds where a fraction of a second's loss of concentration could kill them, the drivers experience an adrenaline rush, Marisi told Reuters. "It's like a cocaine high," he said. One high is not enough. "They emotionally and biologically want to experience it again," he added. The exhilaration causes changes in a driver's body. Heart rate and blood pressure rise, pupils dilate and extra blood rushes to tense muscles.

## Bouncing buildings may be answer to earthquake threat

TOKYO (R) — Buildings of the future may bounce their way safely through major earthquakes, according to a Japanese tyre company which says it has developed a shock-absorbing rubber for use in construction. Bridgestone Corporation has said its rubber can help buildings survive the strongest earthquakes by absorbing up to one-third of the force of the shock waves. It will last 60 years and can be replaced when it wears out. The hard, heavy rubber would line the rim of a concrete plate set in a building's foundation at the earth's surface. In an earthquake it would absorb the contrasting strains, allowing the building to stand safely, the company said. The first building with a rubber core, a research institute, will be completed in September. Bridgestone said. The company is aiming initial sales at public developments, such as hospitals and nuclear energy plants because price will be too high for ordinary buildings.

**GOREN BRIDGE**

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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**WHAT OVERTRICK?**

Both vulnerable. South deals.

<p><b>NORTH</b></p> <p>♠ J83</p> <p>♥ 74</p> <p>♦ AKS</p> <p>♣ K108752</p> <p><b>WEST</b></p> <p>♠ KQ4</p> <p>♥ AKJ93</p> <p>♦ 987</p> <p>♣ J3</p>	<p><b>EAST</b></p> <p>♠ 5</p> <p>♥ Q108652</p> <p>♦ Q1043</p> <p>♣ 96</p> <p><b>SOUTH</b></p> <p>♠ A109872</p> <p>♥ 7</p> <p>♦ J62</p> <p>♣ AQ4</p>
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The bidding: South West North East  
1♠ 2♥ 3♥ 4♥  
4♠ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♥.

This deal came up in a recent team match. From the way the declarers handled it, you might have thought they were playing in a pairs competition.

North-South were playing five-card major opening bids. North's three-heart cue-bid was a game force, and South had no aspirations beyond four spades.

The defense was sharp. West led the king of hearts and shifted to a diamond. Declarer won in dummy and tried a trump finesse. West won